



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Tuesday, August 30, 1994

No. 34,680

Saudis Snub Population Talks as Insult to Islam

By Michael Georgy
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Saudi Arabia, widely considered to be the Muslim world's most influential country, will boycott next month's United Nations population conference in Cairo, raising fears that other Islamic nations will follow suit, UN officials said Monday.

The last-minute move, which comes amid a heated controversy in the Muslim world, hands political ammunition to both moderate and violent Islamic groups that have condemned the conference as another plot to dominate the Muslim world by spreading Western "immorality."

Saudi Arabia sent the International Conference on Population and Development's secretariat in New York a

letter saying it would not attend the Sept. 5-13 conference, said Jyoti Shankar Singh, executive director of the conference.

"They gave no reason," he said. Five other countries — Eritrea, Nauru, Liechtenstein and Monaco — will also not attend, he said. The five were not part of a boycott, but it was not clear why they would not attend.

The International Conference on Population and Development, expected to attract 150 countries, will debate several issues that are seen as offensive in many parts of the Islamic world, including premarital sex, abortion, homosexuality and family planning.

The conservative Saudi government apparently made the decision not to attend after giving in to pressure from

the religious establishment. A debate over the conference has been raging for weeks in Saudi Arabia, with columnists condemning the event as an assault on Islam.

"This is an attempt to tear the values and beliefs of Islam from their roots," said Mohammed Salahideen, a leading columnist. "It is a ferocious attack on Islam and Muslims and their most holy beliefs."

Other people, such as Mohammed Abdou Yaman, the former Saudi information minister, argued against boycotting the event, saying Saudi Arabia's attendance would help influence the debate.

But on Monday in the Saudi resort of Taif, Sheikh Abdulaziz ibn Baz, the kingdom's highest religious figure, urged Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Muslim world to

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U.S. Drops Public Push For Rights in China

In Beijing, Commerce Secretary Stresses 'Commercial Diplomacy'

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, leading a high-level business development delegation to China, has agreed to take human rights off the public agenda so that he and the American corporate executives traveling with him can open a new era of "commercial diplomacy" in the world's fastest growing emerging market, American officials said Monday.

As the first cabinet member to visit China since the president separated human rights concerns from trade policy, Mr. Brown has publicly avoided any statement about the deterioration of human rights conditions over the last three months or about the security clampdown that has coincided with his arrival.

A senior official traveling with the commerce secretary said Monday night that Mr. Brown would undertake only "private representations" to China's top leaders about continuing rights abuses.

"Commercial engagement" is one aspect of the administration's new human rights policy, the official said. "One strand of human rights policy is private representations," he added.

Mr. Brown's first full business day in Beijing included a friendly session with Prime Minister Li Peng, who greeted his American guest by saying: "We have waited a long time for you to come to China. I hope that your current visit will provide impetus for friendship and cooperation of our two countries."

In remarks carried on national television, Mr. Li also told his American visitor that China was willing to hold a dialogue on human rights, but only on the basis of "mutual respect." Western diplomats say, however, that the high-level dialogue between Washington and Beijing on the fate of thousands of religious and political detainees in China remains suspended.

Mr. Brown told Mr. Li, "We are very anxious, Mr. Premier, to enhance the commercial relationship between our two countries, and I believe we have made great progress in that direction."

A senior official traveling with Mr. Brown said later that the Chinese were not so friendly when the talks got down to the dispute between Washington and Beijing over the terms and conditions for China's entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Chinese officials took a tough line against Washington's insistence that China rationalize some of its protectionist tariff and currency rules as a condition for entry to the World Trade Organization.

Mr. Brown was able to claim the first modest success of his business mission on Monday night. The power generation giant Westinghouse signed a \$140 million agreement to provide the steam turbines for a 700-megawatt electrical power plant in Jiangsu Province.

Westinghouse's chief executive, Michael H. Jordan, is a member of Mr. Brown's delegation.

Pitney Bowes and IBM each sealed contracts Monday worth about \$20 million, delegation spokesmen said.

Mr. Brown began the day by addressing a breakfast of the American Chamber of Commerce in Beijing, telling dozens of business managers based here. "Commercial diplomacy allows the United States to pursue our economic agenda of creating jobs by increasing exports and bringing down barriers."

"And commercial diplomacy provides the basis for long term sustainable growth in the United States-China relationship," he added, "advancing not only economic but strategic and human rights objectives."

By the end of the day, Mr. Brown had signed a set of agreements to expand the U.S.-Chinese Joint Committee on Commerce and Trade, a forum to help the Chinese develop various industries, presumably with American technology and equipment sales.

In his speech to the American chamber, Mr. Brown at times seemed carried away by his enthusiasm for his mission. He said he was not after a "level playing field" for American business in China.

"I want a tilted playing field," he said, one that gives American firms an advantage because of close cooperation with government.

Asian Money Is Pouring Into N.Y. Real Estate

By Ashley Dunn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They seemed to come out of nowhere — a powerful group of Hong Kong billionaires who appeared in June to revive Donald J. Trump's troubled Riverside South project with millions in cash and a promise to finance the multi-billion-dollar development.

But while the names of the new investors were largely unknown here, the size and power of their move into New York came as no surprise to brokers familiar with the recent influx of overseas investment.

Over the last two years, a surge of money from Hong Kong and Southeast Asia has swept into the city's battered real-estate market in a variety of high-profile deals. Drawn by bargain prices and a market that offers a haven from the turmoil of speculation in the Far East, those investors, largely ethnic Chinese from Hong Kong and Singapore, have bought some of the city's choice properties.

And while the deals have been modest in number, their size and scope has brokers predicting that the new Asian investors could become the deal makers of the 1990s, driving the real-estate market as the Japanese did in the 1980s, and the Canadians and the Europeans did in the 1970s.

The Riverside South project is the most notable of the new Asian investments in New York, but there have been others, including the sale of the 1,000-room New York Palace Hotel to interests from Brunei for \$202 million in November, the 561-room Hotel Millennium to Singaporean investors for \$75 million in February, and an older office building at 40 Wall Street to a Hong Kong group for \$8 million in May.

"Chinese firms have just begun to look internationally," said Edmund Yu, president of Kinson Properties, which purchased the Wall Street building for the company's Hong Kong owners. "They figure it is time to come out and now they have the capital to play with the big boys."

European, Canadian and Japanese companies still have the largest holdings of all foreign investors in New York, but the new investors have begun to alter the nature of the market.

For the last decade, the regional economy of China, Hong Kong and Southeast Asia has been the most dynamic in the world. And while Japan still languishes in a recession, economic growth elsewhere in Asia is expected to increase by more than 7 percent next year, nearly triple the pace projected for the United States, according to estimates from the International Monetary Fund.

Like many Asian investors, Mr. Yu said, the owners of Kinson Properties began their forays into real-estate by buying in areas they were most familiar with — in their case, Hong Kong and China.

The company's New York purchase was small in comparison, but was done in part to establish an overseas base, an important consideration for many Hong Kong companies in preparation for the transfer of the British colony to Chinese control in 1997, he said.

Another reason, he added, was that for many Hong Kong investors, buying into New York has become cheap. In the 1980s, top-quality office space in New York went



SIGNING ON NEW AUTONOMY — The Palestine Liberation Organization negotiator Nabil Shaath, right, and Major General Danny Rothschild of Israel pocketing their pens Monday after signing an expansion of self-rule for Palestinians in the West Bank, but not ending Israeli military rule there. Page 2.

Caught in Traffic, Europe Coughs in a Smoggy Quandary

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The smog alerts that have made this the most polluted summer in a decade are giving Western Europe a pungent taste of what the Continent faces as its urban air quality problems continue to worsen.

The problem, experts agree, is that rising numbers of automobiles are overwhelming attempts to reduce their emissions.

A drastic reduction in the use of fossil fuel is the only way to resolve the problem over the long term, the experts say, but in the short term, local, state and national environmental and public health officials have begun issuing warnings and imposing curbs on traffic.

"It will happen next year, you can be sure of that," Peter Wiederkehr, the program manager for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's pollution prevention and control division in Paris, said of this summer's widespread environmental alerts. "The problem has been building up over 30, 40 years and will take years to reduce."

In Germany, an unprecedented speed limit of 100 kilometers (60 miles) per hour was imposed this summer on autobahn traffic in an attempt to limit dangerous emissions. Rome, Paris and other major European cities advised older people and children to stay indoors. Milan issued its first summertime ozone alert ever, and Athens is still imposing restrictions on traffic.

The pollution alerts have been accompanied every-

where by rising reports of respiratory problems thought to be related to ozone, an irritating gas formed when sunlight cooks nitrogen oxide and volatile organic compounds in automobile exhaust.

"As long as we have to fear that high ozone levels will recur in coming years, children and young people in general face the risk of experiencing respiratory difficulties at a relatively young age," said Claudia Weisbart, a spokeswoman for the Health Ministry in the German state of Hesse.

While catalytic converters and electronic fuel ignition, among other technical improvements, have substantially reduced the impact from an individual automobile's

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18 Long Months on the Health-Care Trail

By Adam Clymer,
Robert Pear and Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In March 1993, two months after his inauguration, President Bill Clinton appealed to Robert C. Byrd, the presiding officer of the Senate, to let national health insurance legislation be considered as part of that summer's budget bill.

It was, at first glance, a move of remarkable hubris, a president elected with 43 percent of the vote expecting Congress to let him rearrange one-seventh of the American economy under the streamlined, fast-track procedures of a budget bill.

But it reflected the concern of the president and his allies that his power would never be greater than it was in his first months in office, that what was hard then would be supremely difficult a year later, and that a window was open, perhaps only fleetingly, to pass a major health-care bill. Mr. Byrd, ever the parliamentarian, de-

mailed; the rules could not be bent, he said, that way and that far. And Mr. Clinton, before long, was distracted by economic struggles, the North American Free Trade Agreement, Whitewater and foreign crises, and the window began to close.

The Clinton health-care plan became the captive of events, and politics, and an enormously complicated process headed by two figures making their debuts in national policy-making — Hillary Rodham Clinton, the first lady, and Ira Magaziner, a policy guru and friend of Bill Clinton's.

As the administration and its congressional allies take a brief vacation and try to gather strength for one last push on health care, some reflect on that moment in the spring of 1993 and see it as emblematic of lost time, lost opportunities, lost confidence.

There were many mistakes and misjudgments that surrounded the campaign for universal coverage. The administration assumed that a 43 percent electoral plurality

was a mandate for a tremendously complicated overhaul of a system as sensitive as health care.

It showed a continuing uncertainty about how to deal with Republicans, and an overly combative political approach. It even assumed that when the public said it favored fundamental change in health care that it meant the kind of change the policy analysts wanted.

But on all sides, from Clinton allies like John Rother of the American Association of Retired Persons to foes like John Motley of the National Federation of Independent Business, to sometime allies and sometime foes like Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, there is agreement on one thing: delay was a basic error, the crucial stumbling block to passing legislation.

Consensus stops there. Even now there

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Rights Abuses Abound on Idyllic U.S. Isle

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

ROTA, Northern Marianas — For most visitors, this tiny island is an idyllic place of flowering flame trees, turquoise waters and honey cordiality where motorists routinely wave to each other. Natives like to call it "the Friendly Island."

But for many foreign workers over the last several years, a little slice of paradise in the Pacific has become an outpost of tropical hell under the American flag — a place where labor and human rights are routinely violated by islanders who are U.S. citizens.

According to American officials, human-rights advocates, church sources and victims of alleged abuses, the exploitation of guest workers, most of them from the Philippines, has become practically a way of life for indigenous employers on Rota,

which belongs to the U.S.-affiliated Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The commonwealth is a chain of islands formerly ruled by Japan and captured by the United States in World War II.

Waitresses have been forced into prostitution and locked up during their free time, the sources say. Housemaids have been beaten and raped. Farm laborers have been treated virtually as slaves. Construction workers have been abandoned

without pay. And foreign employees of all categories have been routinely cheated of their wages. Those who complain often have been threatened or deported. In many cases, employers have been allowed to repeat the abuses by simply bringing in replacement workers.

Filipinos, who make up the bulk of the commonwealth's 27,000-strong alien labor force, make up most of the victims, but other exploited contract workers have

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A WINNER! — Tiger Woods, en route to victory in the U.S. Amateur Golf Championship. Page 17.

| Dow Jones | Trib Index |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Up 17.90 3998.85 | Up 0.66% 117.69 |
| The Dollar | |
| Doll | 1.5773 |
| Mark | 1.5745 |
| Pound | 1.537 |
| Yen | 100.00 |
| FF | 5.3985 |

Kiosk

Foes Sue Kohl For Defamation

DRESDEN (AP) — The party of the former East German Communists sued Chancellor Helmut Kohl for defamation on Monday because of his reference to the party members as "fascists with a red varnish."

Christine Ostrowski, leader of the Dresden chapter of the Party of Democratic Socialists, the former Communists, said the charges were filed in Frankfurt, where Mr. Kohl first made the remark at a rally on Wednesday.

One of Mr. Kohl's primary themes in his campaign for re-election Oct. 16 is an assertion that the Social Democrats, the main opposition party, betrayed democracy by forming a government in Saxony-Anhalt State that is tacitly supported by the former Communists.

Ivanisevic Upset In U.S. Open

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Markus Zöckle of Germany registered the first major shock of the 1994 U.S. Open tennis tournament Monday when he upset Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia, the second seed, 6-2, 7-5, 3-6, 7-5.

Zöckle, ranked 68th, got his biggest victory ever by staying in the backcourt and waiting as Ivanisevic made 60 unforced errors.

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New Generation Lets AIDS Resurge in San Francisco

By William Hamilton
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — No city has been more associated with AIDS than San Francisco, where 13,000 people have died from the disease since 1981, most of them gay men. But just as the epidemic seemed to have finally eased, a specter haunts the Castro and the city's other gay neighborhoods: the specter of history repeating itself.

After one of the most successful public-awareness campaigns ever undertaken, AIDS and the human immunodeficiency

virus that causes it are again on the increase, infecting a new generation of gay men for whom the terrible toll of the epidemic's early days and the lessons learned from it are for the most part distant memories.

Recent studies estimate that as many as 18 percent of gay men under the age of 26 in San Francisco are HIV-positive and that one in three homosexual and bisexual men will be HIV-positive by the time they are 30. That is well below the 45 percent infection rate for gay men over age 26 in San Francisco. But three out of every 100

young gay men contract HIV every year — a rate three times greater than that of older men. If current projections hold, more than half will eventually become infected.

Underlying the statistics is one inescapable fact. "While older gay men have changed their behavior, a high proportion of young gay men are practicing unsafe sex," said Dennis H. Osmond, an epidemiologist at the University of California San Francisco who conducted the most extensive study of gay men between the ages of 18 and 29. "We prematurely declared victory in the gay population."

The increasing rate of infection observed in San Francisco has broad implications for national AIDS policy. It illustrates the difficulty of maintaining an effective prevention campaign and, by focusing attention on the need for more nationwide efforts targeted at the gay community, is likely to lead to new confrontations with such conservatives as Senator Jesse Helms. Earlier this month, the North Carolina Republican successfully sponsored an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

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| Newstand Prices | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Andorra.....9.00 FF | Luxembourg 60 L. Fr. |
| Antilles.....11.20 FF | Morocco.....12 Dh |
| Cameroon.....1.40 CFA | Qatar.....8.00 Riels |
| Egypt.....E.P. 5.00 | Réunion.....11.20 FF |
| France.....9.00 FF | Saudi Arabia.....3.00 R. |
| Gabon.....900 CFA | Senegal.....900 CFA |
| Greece.....300 Dr. | Spain.....200 Ptas |
| Italy.....2.600 Lire | Tunisia.....1.000 Din |
| Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA | Turkey.....T.L. 35.000 |
| Jordan.....1 JD | U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh |
| Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50 | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.18 |

Abortion Is Latest Fissure in Italy's Shaky Coalition

ROME — Sixteen years after abortion was legalized in Roman Catholic Italy, the emotional issue returned Monday to divide the country and its government after a top politician called for repeal of a law allowing the practice.

The dispute over the 1978 law sanctioning abortion has split the government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and embarrassed his largest coalition partner, the federalist Northern League.

One member of the League, Irene Pivetti, the devoutly Catholic speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, sparked the controversy over the weekend by indicating that the law should be repealed.

Her comments to a Catholic youth conference, a week before the opening of a United Nations conference on population in Cairo, drew widespread criticism.

The opposition has criticized Mr. Berlusconi for sending a delegation to the Cairo conference that

they say represents only a conservative Catholic section of Italian society.

The Northern League distanced itself from Irene Pivetti's opposition to the abortion law and from simultaneous calls on Italy's Catholics to reassert themselves in politics following the collapse of the long-dominant Christian Democrats.

"God preserve us from a Catholic party," its leader, Umberto Bossi, said in comments published by the Corriere Della Sera newspaper. "God save us from fundamentalist parties."

Luigi Rossi, parliamentary spokesman for the Northern League, slammed his fellow party member's religious zeal.

"Every form of religious fundamentalism is blasphemous and goes against the sovereignty of God," he told reporters.

Members of Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party, too, criticized the parliamentary speaker. But ministers with the neofascist National Alliance — the third main coalition partner — backed her call for

an end to abortion, underscoring divisions within the government.

Abortion on demand during the first three months of pregnancy in Italy has been legal since 1978, a policy strongly endorsed in a 1981 referendum.

Mr. Berlusconi's government said earlier this month that it would not review the law despite pressure from the National Alliance and calls by senior Vatican officials.

Environment Minister Altero Matteoli of the National Alliance provoked a storm when he said abortion was "murder," an opinion he has repeated in recent days.

Irene Pivetti's comments were all the more controversial because, as the lower house speaker, she is expected to keep out of the political fray.

The latest bickering has become a further embarrassment to Mr. Berlusconi's coalition, which was shaken throughout the summer by a series of debilitating disputes among partners.

Israel and PLO Sign Self-Rule Extension But Atmosphere Remains Sour

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed an agreement on Monday extending Palestinian self-rule authority to the West Bank in several areas, although leaving the territory under Israeli military control.

The document, which was initiated by both sides last week in Cairo and unanimously approved Sunday by the Israeli cabinet, transfers to the Palestinians responsibility for education, culture, health, social welfare, tourism and taxation.

It remains in force until the two sides conclude the so-called Interim Agreement, which will cover the sensitive issues of Israeli troop withdrawal from the West Bank, security for Jewish settlers there and Palestinian elections.

"This proves that the peace process does not end with Gaza and Jericho but will include all Palestinians in all parts of the West Bank," Nabil Shaath, the chief Palestinian negotiator, said at the signing of the 48-page document.

The signing at the Erez crossing point from Gaza into Israel took place against a sour atmosphere created by the recent stabbing of two Israeli construction workers and by Israel's barring a Pakistani diplomat from entering the newly autonomous Gaza Strip.

The ceremony was delayed when Mr. Shaath arrived late to protest the Israeli action. "I think when people decide to delay others," he said, "it is only fair to retaliate a little bit."

Israel was irked by the attempt of Pakistan's ambassador to Tunis to enter Gaza on Sunday, apparently to discuss a possible visit there by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, without first informing it.

Pakistan does not have diplomatic relations with Israel. But under agreements reached with the Palestinians on self-rule, Israel retains authority over foreign relations for the autonomous areas.

"The lady from Pakistan must learn some manners in international relations," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel told Israeli television on Monday night.

He added, "Pakistan has to

turn to us to ask for permission for the ambassador to go to Gaza."

Pakistan's ambassador to Egypt, Mansour Alam, told Reuters that Miss Bhutto "is desirous of going to Gaza, but we do not recognize Israel."

"It is up to the Palestinians to arrange it with the Israelis,"

the expansion of Palestinian authority also takes place against a background of isolated clashes between Israeli soldiers and Palestinians in a few areas of the West Bank, notably Hebron and Ramallah. Hebron, where an extremist Jewish settler massacred scores of praying Muslims in February, is said to be extremely tense.

In a sign of the continuing concerns of both Palestinians and Israelis over the lack of financial resources besetting the self-rule authority, the agreement on Monday states that the two sides will "jointly approach" countries pledging aid to the Palestinian government "with a request to finance the shortfall" between the projected budget of the areas being transferred and taxes collected by the Palestinians.

That request will be made when the donors meet Sept. 8 in Paris. Within three days after that meeting, the two sides will decide on a date to transfer power in the stipulated areas "based, among other things, on the response of the donor countries to the joint request."

The donors, asserting that the Palestinian Authority has failed to set up proper financial institutions, have transferred only a minuscule amount of the \$700 million pledged for the first year of the self-rule government.

For the first six months, the areas to be transferred will require \$54.6 million, with education taking \$26.2 million.

Under the agreement, the Palestinian Authority promises to "do its utmost" to set up a working tax collection system, and the Israelis agree to transfer 75 percent of taxes collected from Palestinians working in Israel, Jewish settlements and military locations.

The agreement also calls on the Palestinian Authority to prevent "activities with a military orientation" in each area for which it assumes control.



General Atif Dudakovic of the Bosnian Army in a warehouse captured by a rebel Muslim leader, Fikret Abdic, in an area known as the Bihac pocket. The United States is trying to negotiate a safe return for 25,000 refugees who fled the fighting into Croatia.

Bosnian Serbs Reject Accord Lifting of Embargo on Muslims May Be Next

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Bosnian Serbs said Monday that they had overwhelmingly rejected an international peace plan in a referendum, setting the stage for a new phase in the Bosnian war in which President Bill Clinton has said he will press for a lifting of the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims.

With about half the votes counted, Petko Cancar, a senior electoral official, said 90 percent of Bosnian Serbs had voted against a plan drafted by the so-called contact group of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany. He did not say how many people had voted.

The proposal calls on the Serbs to accept 49 percent of Bosnia-Herzegovina, meaning they would have to give up about a third of the territory they held after 28 months of war in Bosnia.

"We will ask for another map," said the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who had described the plan to his people as a recipe for military defeat and economic disaster. "We expect a new conference, new peace efforts."

The contact group countries, however, dismissed the referendum as a sham and ruled out redrawing a map that was only reluctantly ac-

cepted by the Muslim-led Bosnian government.

The Bosnian Serb rejection seemed to make it inevitable that President Clinton will follow through on his pledge to press the United Nations for a lifting of the arms embargo if the Serbs did not accept the peace plan by Oct. 15.

In putting pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to compromise, the contact group has a new ally in President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, the man who armed and backed the Bosnian Serbs before recently deciding that their leaders were "war profiteers" who had gone far enough. The Serbian border with that part of Bosnia held by the Bosnian Serbs is now closed.

But just how strongly to support President Milosevic and give him credence has already become one of the many sources of tension among the contact-group countries.

Russia, a traditional ally of the Serbs, wants to reward President Milosevic by easing an international trade embargo that has been in place for over two years. Diplomats said the United States, Britain, France and Germany were ready to consider a mild easing of the sanctions — perhaps an opening of the airport — but only if international monitors are placed on the Serbian border with Bosnia to ensure that Mr. Milosevic maintains a blockade against the Bosnian Serbs.

Scharping Rivals Head Shadow German Cabinet

By Ferdinand Protzman

New York Times Service

BONN — Moving to bolster his faltering campaign to become Germany's next chancellor, Rudolf Scharping on Monday presented the opposition

Social Democratic Party's shadow cabinet, a diverse group that included his two main rivals for the party leadership and a record number of women.

Mr. Scharping, 46, the premier of the Rhineland-Palatinate state, trails Chancellor Helmut Kohl by five points in a poll by the Forsa Institute, a leading public-opinion concern. In March, the Social Democratic challenger held a 15-point lead. The elections will be held on Oct. 16.

The Social Democratic Party has suffered serious setbacks since the spring in local elections and in voting for the European Parliament. As a result, Mr. Scharping has come under fire from his own ranks for his lack of charisma and failure to defend his large lead.

Such sniping from within helped derail the party's previous attempts to beat Mr. Kohl, 64, who has been chancellor since 1982.

But the party appeared to close ranks on Monday behind Mr. Scharping as he named a shadow cabinet of seven women and eight men. Should he win,

his cabinet would have the largest number of women ministers in German history. There are four in Mr. Kohl's cabinet.

Mr. Scharping first introduced Oskar Lafontaine, the Saarland premier and unsuccessful candidate against Mr. Kohl in 1990, who would be finance minister if the Social Democrats win.

Next was Mr. Scharping's arch-rival, Gerhard Schröder, premier of Lower Saxony, who would be given a new "super ministry" for economics, energy and transport.

Mr. Scharping said he did not believe that Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Schröder, who have criticized him in the past, were waiting for him to lose in the hope of gaining control of the party.

"I don't have to listen to these rumors," he said. "It's a plus point to have Oskar and Gerhard in the team."

Hans-Ulrich Klose, leader of the party's parliamentary faction, would become defense minister, and Günter Verheugen would take over the Foreign Ministry, which has been headed for more than two decades

Haiti Priest Who Aided Aristide Is Slain

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A prominent Roman Catholic priest, known for his support for the ousted president of Haiti, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and his organization of grass roots groups, has been gunned down by suspected army gunmen.

The Reverend Jean-Marie Vincent, 49, was shot repeatedly Sunday by gunmen waiting outside his house in the capital, witnesses said.

[In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said the U.S. message to those behind this and other assassinations was: "Your crimes only increase our outrage and strengthen our resolve to rid Haiti of your abuses."]

[Mr. McCurry said at a Washington news briefing that it was "entirely incorrect" to suggest, as some news reports did Monday, that Haiti violence plans had been put on hold because of the crisis over Cuban refugees trying to reach the United States.]

Father Vincent was one of the first people to begin organizing grass roots literacy campaigns and peasant movements, even before the downfall of the dictatorship of Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier in 1986.

He had maintained a low profile since Father Aristide was overthrown by the military on Sept. 30, 1991, seven months after taking office.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Stan Schrag, condemned the assassination and called it "a tragic and sad reflection of the state of repression and violence that unfortunately characterizes life in Haiti today. It is the latest example of the brutality of the de facto regime, the military and their supporters."

Since Father Aristide was overthrown, the army and its civilian supporters had targeted his supporters. But there was no immediate explanation as to why the priest was killed now.

"It has been awhile since someone prominent was killed," a veteran diplomat said. "This was a reminder by those people, an object lesson, that the military can get who they want when they want."

Father Vincent organized peasant farmers in the northwest region of the country, angering holders of large estates and leading him to an alliance with Father Aristide.

His Heads Together movement also emphasized literacy programs.

Both he and Father Aristide were strong advocates of liberation theology, an interpretation of the Gospel that teaches that God has a "preferential option" for the poor.

WORLD BRIEFS

Algeria Mobilizes Its Transportation To Return Citizens From Morocco

ALGIERS (APF) — Algerian authorities mobilized the country's transport network on Monday to bring home Algerian citizens in Morocco, as a diplomatic rift deepened between the two North African nations.

The Transport Ministry ordered all state-run transport companies to help stranded citizens, most of them vacationers, and called on its nationals to report either to Casablanca airport in Morocco or to border posts where buses are being provided.

Morocco imposed a visa requirement on Algerians last week after Moroccan police said they had arrested two French nationals of Algerian origin in connection with the slaying of two Spanish tourists. Algeria closed its land border in retaliation and said Moroccan would need visas.

The first of several flights by Air Algérie from Casablanca arrived in Algiers on Sunday evening, while other scheduled flights were asked to detour there to pick up more travelers. Reporters observed some 500 Algerians waiting under a pounding sun Monday at a main border crossing in northwestern Algeria.

Basque 'Tigress' Charged in France

PARIS (AP) — A reputed member of the Basque separatist group ETA known as "The Tigress," wanted in Spain in connection with 23 killings, was charged Monday by a French anti-terrorism magistrate.

Irene Idoia López Riano, 30, and her French companion, Olivier Lamotte, 28, were charged by Judge Laurence Le Vert with possessing illegal weapons and forged and stolen documents, and taking part in criminal and terrorist enterprises. They were arrested Thursday in Aix-en-Provence.

Ms. López Riano is wanted in Spain in connection with at least 23 killings, mostly of members of the paramilitary Civil Guard.

Danish Coalition Calls Snap Election

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Denmark's Social Democratic prime minister called new elections on Monday for Sept. 21, hoping to capitalize on a recent surge in public support.

The vote will be the first for the four-party coalition led by Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, who was required to call elections by December.

Mr. Rasmussen became prime minister in 1993 without elections, after a decade of Conservative-led governments. He said the four-party government coalition intended to stay together.

Nigerian Strike On, Abiola's Trial Off

LAGOS (Reuters) — A political strike by Nigerian oil workers entered its ninth week Monday, and a scheduled court appearance by the presidential claimant, Moshood K.O. Abiola, was canceled.

Oil industry executives and union leaders said most of the strikers, who began their pro-Abiola stoppage on July 4, were still defying the military government's order to resume work.

Chief Abiola, who is widely believed to have won the presidential election annulled last year, was charged with treason after proclaiming himself president in June. His trial was to resume in the inland capital, Abuja, but the hearing did not take place.

French Question Tourists in Tragedy

AVRANCHES, France (AP) — The police opened inquiries on Monday that could lead to charges against tourists who watched and videotaped a woman drown in waters below the ancient Mont Saint-Michel abbey. The inquiries, judicial sources said, were aimed at discerning the attitude of the tourists and what efforts were made to alert rescuers.

Dozens of tourists on the ramparts of the abbey are said by residents to have watched Marie-Noëlle Guilleme, 42, drown Aug. 22 as she tried to save her child, Victorine, 6. The child was rescued by fishermen who said they arrived 10 minutes too late to save her mother.

If the tourists failed to take nonlife-threatening steps to save her — such as seeking help — they could be prosecuted for nonassistance to a person in danger, punishable by two years in prison.

Olympic Centennial Marked in Paris

PARIS (AP) — Sky divers brought the Olympic flame by parachute, a climber rappelled down the Eiffel Tower with the Olympic flag, and 33 runners carried the torch through the streets of Paris on Monday to kick off the International Olympic Committee's centennial congress.

Five French sky divers jumped out of two helicopters and landed in front of the Eiffel Tower. One carried the Olympic flame. At the same time, François Legrand, a four-time world climbing champion, descended 400 feet (120 meters) from the second level of the tower and unfurled the Olympic flag.

The Olympic torch was handed to Edwin Moses of the United States, a two-time Olympic hurdles champion. A brief ceremony was held at the Sorbonne, where the modern Olympic movement was founded 100 years ago by Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

600 Kurds Killed in Iraq, Iran Says

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Iran's state-run radio said Monday that about 600 people had been killed in recent fighting between rival Kurdish factions in northern Iraq.

Tehran radio said that in the last 10 days about 600 people had died in clashes between groups opposed to President Saddam Hussein's government, and that damage amounting to millions of dollars had been inflicted on Iraq's impoverished Kurdish region. The radio did not give a source for its figures.

"The area is facing chaos and social disorder," the radio said. "This human tragedy may become even more painful and affect the surrounding region."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Curtails Portugal Rail Service

LISBON (APF) — Portugal's commuters and tourists faced chaos on Monday as rail engineers dug in for a weeklong strike. All international and main intercity services have been canceled, a rail company official said. The strike, the second since the beginning of August, is expected to last until Friday.

A spokesman for the striking engineers said almost 100 percent of their members had observed the strike. The strikers are refusing overtime and are seeking a reduction in work-hours to a 40-hour week.

The pace of the cholera epidemic in southern Russia is slowing and health authorities have it under control, the Itar-Tass news agency reported. Nearly 300 people remain hospitalized for cholera in the Dagestan region. The epidemic already has caused at least 18 deaths.

A total of 54 people were killed in highway accidents in Spain over the weekend as tens of thousands of Spaniards returned from their summer vacations, the national traffic department said.



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THE AMERICAS / A BREAK IN THE WEATHER

Afraid Castro Will Shut the Door, More Cubans Put to Sea

By Maria Newman

New York Times Service

HAVANA — As the sun rose bright over calm blue waters here, Cubans once again put their rickety crafts to sea on Monday to make their way into international waters in hopes of being rescued by the U.S. Coast Guard.

In Cujamar, the main launching point for those in the Havana area, dozens of boats lined the beach with people poised to go.

Also, as another sign that the flow could increase, now with improved weather, trucks were arriving with other boats that people had been assembling at their homes miles from the beach.

Two brothers, Felipe and Jesús, said they had come from Finlay, about 200 kilometers west of here, to leave from Cuba in a boat they had built themselves by soldering together pieces of aluminum and then painting it over with tar and padding the inside with styrofoam.

"We're afraid Mr. Castro is going to say, 'No more, so we have to leave now,'" Jesús said. "We came here because it is the closest point to the United States, and it is a good place to launch a boat."

The brothers also said that on their stretch of the coast, the government's coast guard still seemed to be patrolling the waters.

No one has been able to predict the pace of the flow of refugees making their way into the Florida Straits. Weather has been one prognosticator, even better than exhortations by the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, or President Bill Clinton.

Indeed, there has been less science and method involved in how many people have gone than there are emotions, such as anger at Cuba's economic situation or impatience to get on with what everyone knows is a perilous journey.

Monday could mark the beginning of another large flow.

"Hope Message Is Getting Through"

The U.S. Coast Guard said its search ships had

picked up 101 Cubans aboard rafts or small boats by early afternoon Monday, Reuters reported.

"The weather is pretty good out there today," said a Coast Guard spokesman, Luis Diaz. "We hope the message about the dangers of the trip, and that Cuban rafters will not be taken to the United States, is getting through."

The number of Cuban rafters rescued at sea had steadily dwindled since last week, apparently because of stormy weather and a change in U.S. immigration policy.

A total of 84 rafters were picked up by the Coast Guard on Sunday after 130 were rescued Saturday. That compares with the more than 3,000 Cuban refugees found on a single day last week.

Since the Clinton administration announced a change in policy on Aug. 18, all Cubans found at sea are taken to the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, for an indefinite stay.

Previously, Cuban rafters were virtually guaranteed political asylum under a special U.S. law adopted soon after Castro and his Communist government seized power in Cuba more than 30 years ago.

For the first time since thousands of Cubans began to flee the country by boat more than two weeks ago, Cuban armed security forces were patrolling some beaches on Sunday, warning escaping Cubans not to take children aboard their rickety boats.

The order to keep children from risk came in a message from Mr. Castro published in Juventud Rebelde, Cuba's only Sunday newspaper. He said he would send border guards and internal policemen to patrol the beaches because "despite repeated warnings to people not to leave the country with children and adolescents aboard insecure boats, some people have continued to do so."

3d-Party Candidates Are Gaining Ground Political Landscape Shifts

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Four years ago, Wes W. Watkins narrowly lost the Democratic nomination for governor of Oklahoma and, like many defeated politicians, he is trying again. But this year, the seven-term former House member is going it alone: Having shed his party label, he is running as an independent.

"Oklahoma has had several years of chaos and turmoil," Mr. Watkins said. "I think as an independent that I can send a message that I will not be owned or controlled by a political party, political bosses or special interest groups."

"If I win," he added, "we change the destiny of Oklahoma."

Mr. Watkins may fall short of that goal. But even if he doesn't win, he may be changing the political landscape by encouraging voters to turn away from the Democratic and Republican parties, and in that endeavor he has lots of company.

Disenchantment with the parties, the public's distaste for the partisanship of Washington and the success of Ross Perot's 1992 presidential campaign have spawned independent or third-party candidates for governor or senator in 20 states, with congressional and state legislative activity in others.

Some of these independent

candidates have a chance of winning, but most do not. Yet their existence — and apparently voters' willingness to pay attention to them — is another sign of the destabilization and fragmentation of politics today. If it continues, this trend has enormous implications for the major parties, for the way campaigns may be run and for the way the country could be governed in the future.

While Washington-based politicians calibrate what the November elections might do to the partisan balance in Congress and to the health of Bill Clinton's presidency, some analysts argue that the simmering independent movement is an equally important phenomenon on the horizon.

"I think what we're seeing now is quite significant, indeed," said David Gillespie, author of "Politics at the Periphery: Third Parties in Two-Party America."

"This is the most fertile period since the Great Depression for third parties and independent movements," he said.

Today's activity may be different, however, in that it is as much at the center of the political spectrum as at the fringes. Everyone has a theory about why this is happening and what it may mean, but there is agreement that at bottom it represents a vote of no-confidence in the political status quo.



FOLLOW THROUGH — President Clinton watching his drive at his vacation retreat on Martha's Vineyard.

"I don't think it's complicated," said a White House pollster, Stan Greenberg. "It's a breakdown of the major parties. It's a breakdown in public consciousness and loyalty, reinforced by the Perot experience and by the institutional weakness of the parties."

Mr. Perot is not the first independent, nor will he be the last, to seek the presidency. The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who unsuccessfully sought the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984 and 1988, said last week

that he might run for president as an independent in 1996.

Nowhere is the phenomenon of independent candidacies more obvious than in Virginia, where dissatisfaction with both the Democratic senator, Charles S. Robb, and his Republican challenger, Oliver L. North, has resulted in two independent candidates: a former Democratic governor, L. Douglas Wilder, and a former Republican attorney general, J. Marshall Coleman. Neither appears likely to win, but their presence has reshaped the race.

In Maine, Angus King is a serious independent candidate for governor. In Pennsylvania, Peg Luksik, who lost the Republican nomination four years ago, is running as an independent with support among opponents of abortion. Her candidacy is a threat to Representative Thomas J. Ridge, the Republican nominee.

In New Mexico, a former Democratic lieutenant governor, Roberto Mondragon, is running for governor on the Green Party ticket. Nervous Democrats there tried and failed to keep the Greens off the ballot. In Hawaii, Frank F. Fasi, a former Democratic mayor of Honolulu, is running a

close third in polls in his independent bid for governor.

In Pennsylvania, New York and Oregon, third parties hope to field candidates to gain ballot status in the future.

Although most independent candidates still seem doomed to fail, many voters do not appear concerned about traditional arguments that they are wasting a

vote by supporting them. Instead, voters use these candidacies to send a message to the two parties.

"Voters are treating these candidates a lot more seriously," said Celinda Lake, a Democratic pollster. In the polls, she said, "They used to get 1 or 2 percent. Now they get 10 percent."

Away From Politics

• The son of the U.S. surgeon general, Joycelyn Elders, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for selling cocaine. Kevin Elders, 28, was convicted in July of selling one-eighth of an ounce (3.75 grams) of cocaine to an undercover agent in December 1993 in a park in Little Rock, Arkansas.

• Two men sought in a multistate robbery spree were captured in Cleveland after they shot and killed a security guard at an adult bookstore and led police on a car chase, authorities said. Besides the bookstore heist, the men were wanted for a slaying in Michigan and assorted car thefts, bank robberies and other holdups in Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin since Aug. 12.

• A carnival worker in Sacramento, California, who was operating a Ferris wheel when a 4-year-old boy fell 20 feet (six meters) to the pavement, has been charged with being under the influence of an illegal substance. The boy was listed in fair condition.

• Nearly 1,000 homosexuals and human rights supporters rallied in Marietta, Georgia, to protest a year-old Cobb County Commission resolution condemning homosexuality as incompatible with community standards.

• Evacuated homeowners in Sams Valley, Oregon, breathed easier as fire fighters began mopping up a forest fire that had burned six homes and killed one fire fighter. Reuters, AP

Peru's Presidential Race Jumps the Gun

By Calvin Sims

New York Times Service

TACNA, Peru — What promises to be a long and bitter battle for the presidency of Peru has begun in earnest here with rival campaign visits by President Alberto K. Fujimori and Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the former secretary-general of the United Nations.

While both men have yet to declare their candidacy for the election in April, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, who returned to Peru this month from Paris, has been barnstorming the country's poor and rural areas.

He was to be the main attraction Sunday at a commemoration of this city's separation from Chile in 1929. But at the last minute, Mr. Fujimori announced that he and his cabinet would attend. The ceremony was delayed two hours as organizers scrambled to find more platform chairs before Mr. Fujimori arrived in a motorcade.

Mr. Fujimori needs to build political strength in Tacna, a city of 215,000 people where voters backed the national trend last year and overwhelmingly rejected his new constitution, proposed by the president after he seized nearly dictatorial powers in April 1992, dissolving Congress and the courts.

When Mr. Fujimori arrived Sunday, he reviewed troops and shook hands with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar. The two later marched separately in a parade, where they were both showered with praise, flowers and kisses.

For now, however, Mr. Fujimori, whose policies have crushed the Shining Path guerrilla movement and revived Peru's economy, has a more pressing

problem than outshining Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar: his dispute with his wife, Susana Higuchi.

Last week, Mr. Fujimori went on national television to announce that he was relieving his wife of her duties as first lady. In an angry address, he said that his wife was "unstable" and that her behavior was motivated by "unscrupulous" advisers, whom he did not name.

In recent interviews on television and in newspapers, Ms. Higuchi has criticized her husband's authoritarian policies, accused his family and administration of corruption, and hinted at running for president herself.

Two weeks ago, Ms. Higuchi, who had said that Mr. Fujimori had her under surveillance, became so incensed that she moved out of the Presidential Palace for 10 days.

The rift is seen here as a major liability for the president. To some Peruvians, Mr. Fujimori appears weak and unable to control his household. To others, he is a victim of a bad marriage that is damaging the country's reputation abroad.

Mr. Fujimori's critics say that by essentially dismissing his wife, the president has once again demonstrated that he governs only by an iron hand and not by consensus. They

also say that the first lady's accusations of corruption have damaged Mr. Fujimori.

Mr. Fujimori's supporters acknowledge that his marital discord has hurt him politically, but say that the damage is only short-term. They point to his successes in improving the economy, which grew by 7 percent last year, and subduing terrorism. Inflation, 7,000 percent in 1990, was less than 40 percent last year.

Opinion polls here show that the president has a 60 percent approval rating but that only 48 percent of the people would

vote for him if he ran for reelection, which he is allowed to do under the new constitution.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has said that he will wait until next month to announce whether he is a candidate, but his advisers say he is already hard at work on a platform that will focus on the poor and a return to what they call "full democratic rule in Peru."

While Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, 72, is seen as a viable challenger to Mr. Fujimori, 56, critics say that his age and the fact that he has lived most of his life abroad are negatives.

On October 6th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

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- A strong comeback for the American car industry.
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For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

PRINTED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Congress Hits the E-Mail Trail at Last

WASHINGTON — When the House of Representatives was weighing an amendment to a bill on education earlier this year, constituents swamped Representative Elizabeth Furse's office with questions and concerns.

And so the Oregon Democrat took to the information highway: Along with conventional interviews, she posted soothing explanations on various computer bulletin boards. The uproar died down, and the bill passed.

She was one of the first representatives to plunge into the sea of electronic bulletin boards, e-mail and the Internet — the network of interconnected computer networks with some 32 million users worldwide. And the crowd is growing. From Congress to the Defense Department, politicians and bureaucrats are venturing, office by office, into electronic communications.

The White House continues to lead the way. Both President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore got Internet addresses very early in their tenure.

The House of Representatives and Senate are following, a few paces behind. Since the early 1980s, most offices have been able to swap electronic messages internally, but not with the outside world. In the last year, about 40 representatives and 30 senators have acquired Internet addresses; about that many more members and committees in both houses have requested access.

Yet Congress still must confront a host of questions about why and how it is going on-line. Voluminous reports on congressional tugs-of-war do not necessarily give constituents a better understanding of work on the Hill, cautioned Representative George E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California. (WP)

Huffington's Race: Too Far, Too Fast?

SAN FRANCISCO — A wealthy Republican political novice, Representative Michael Huffington, now in his first term, has spent \$8 million of his own money, with millions more to come, in an advertising assault meant to unseat Senator Dianne Feinstein. And in just six months, Mr. Huffington's cannonade of commercials has narrowed Ms. Feinstein's huge lead to single digits.

Effective? Yes. Risk-free? No, say political experts of all persuasions, who are asking if Mr. Huffington has come too far, too fast for his own good.

Just two years ago Mr. Huffington, a newcomer to California with no record, spent \$5.2 million to win a congressional seat in Santa Barbara. Now, he has set his sights on one of the rising Democratic stars of the Senate, going from long shot to contender before Ms. Feinstein knew what happened to her, and before he should have, many experts say.

"I think he's paid for a mistimed surge," said Larry J. Sabato, a professor of government at the University of Virginia. "It's like the old Chinese proverb, 'Be careful what you wish for.' In this case, it's be careful what you pay for."

The last round of polling here was in July, when the Field Poll, for one, showed that Mr. Huffington had narrowed the Democrat's lead to a margin of 45 to 39, a statistical dead heat, from 53-25 in January. The next big polls are imminent, but analysts around the state are predicting that Mr. Huffington has already peaked. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Stan Arachkavitz, president of the Kentucky Association of Tobacco Supporters, as an effigy of Hillary Rodham Clinton was doused with gasoline and burned at a tobacco rally against the health-care reform plan: "Hillary didn't last as long as my Marlboro." (AP)



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Waiting for the 'Difference' in Gambia's Military Coup

By Howard W. French

New York Times Service

BANJUL, Gambia — When Lieutenant Yahya Jammeh seized power in this West African country in a coup last month, breaking one of the continent's longest traditions of electoral democracy, he joined the increasingly crowded ranks of soldiers who have risen to power in Africa.

From the start, Lieutenant Jammeh, 29, fresh from a military-police training course in the United States, has promised that his would be a "coup with a difference."

He has vowed that he and his fellow soldiers are "not here to perpetuate ourselves," and will return to the barracks "as soon as we have set things right."

That such repeated pledges are necessary says much about this region's recent history. Young military officers have time and again overthrown larcenous or ineffectual civilian leaders in the name of national redemption, only to cling to power through violence while inflicting even greater disaster on their countries' economies.

So if ordinary people in a mostly illiterate population, mainly of peanut farmers and poor

city dwellers, have applauded the coup and its leader, many educated Gambians are bracing for the worst.

Their skepticism is shared by Gambia's major donors, the European Union and the United States, which have suspended most of their aid and have pressed for a quick return to civilian rule in the tiny former British colony along the Gambia River.

"This is exactly the same phenomenon we have seen elsewhere, with the only difference being that so far there has been no violence," a Western diplomat said of the coup. "Nothing good can come out of this. The best we can hope for is that nothing too bad comes out of it either."

For his part, the young lieutenant now in charge here bristles at the comparisons with nearby countries like Liberia, where a sergeant named Samuel K. Doe seized power in 1980, promising equality and an end to corruption. Instead, the country plunged into a civil war that still continues.

But even as he pledges to announce a timetable for a transition to democracy by the end of

September, Lieutenant Jammeh, a child of the rural upcountry whose formal education ended in the 10th grade, complains that suspensions of vital donor aid in the meantime amount to "neocolonialism."

"It is wrong, in the first place to use other military governments as a yardstick to measure our credibility here," he said in an interview in a crimson-carpeted salon of State House. "We are here for reasons that are peculiar only to the Gambia, and what has happened in other parts of the continent, that does not concern us."

Other Gambians, and several longtime political analysts here say that despite these protestations, the similarities linking the Gambia's new rulers to other military regimes in the region are disturbingly clear.

Governing by decree with four other junior officers and several civilians at his side, Lieutenant Jammeh has barred all political activity, arrested two socialist journalists who defied him and detained many of his superiors in the 800-man armed forces, while confining ministers of the former government to house arrest.

"Our fears and apprehensions are pretty much the same, because military governments are generally the same," said Kenneth Y. Best, the managing director of The Daily Observer. He is a Liberian citizen who fled the Doe regime's terror in 1990 after his paper's office was twice burned down and he and his staff were repeatedly jailed.

"They come in making a whole lot of grandiose promises and end up worse than the regimes they replace," he said.

Much like the early President Doe, Lieutenant Jammeh has said that his goal is only to wipe out corruption and help improve living standards in a country where the literacy rate is 70 percent and per capita income is \$300 a year.

The example the new leader uses most often to illustrate his country's backwardness is what he calls the failure of predecessor — Sir Dawda K. Jawara — to build a single hospital in 30 years.

A more telling case, some Gambians say, and one that may negatively affect the country's course for generations, is the deposed president's failure to build a university, or even, as some here tell it, a single new high school.

Balladur Envisions A 3-Tiered Europe France and Germany Seen As Center of the 'Hard Core'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur has called for a three-tiered Europe in which the strongest European Union states would form the hard core, with the rest of the continent's states in two other groups.

In an interview released Monday, Mr. Balladur described his plan as three concentric circles, the inner one grouping some EU countries around France and Germany.

"A smaller number of EU member states must build an organization better structured, monetarily as well as militarily," he said of the inner circle.

The middle circle would hold the weaker EU states. The outer one would group the rest of the continent, with security and economic links to EU states.

Mr. Balladur, the current favorite in France's presidential race, said all EU states should be invited to the elite circle but were unlikely to be able to join at the same time.

Mr. Balladur said France's ambition over the next 10 years was to recognize the diversity of the Union's states while pre-

serving an effective central core.

France takes over the rotating six-month presidency of the EU Council of Ministers in January. Germany currently holds the post.

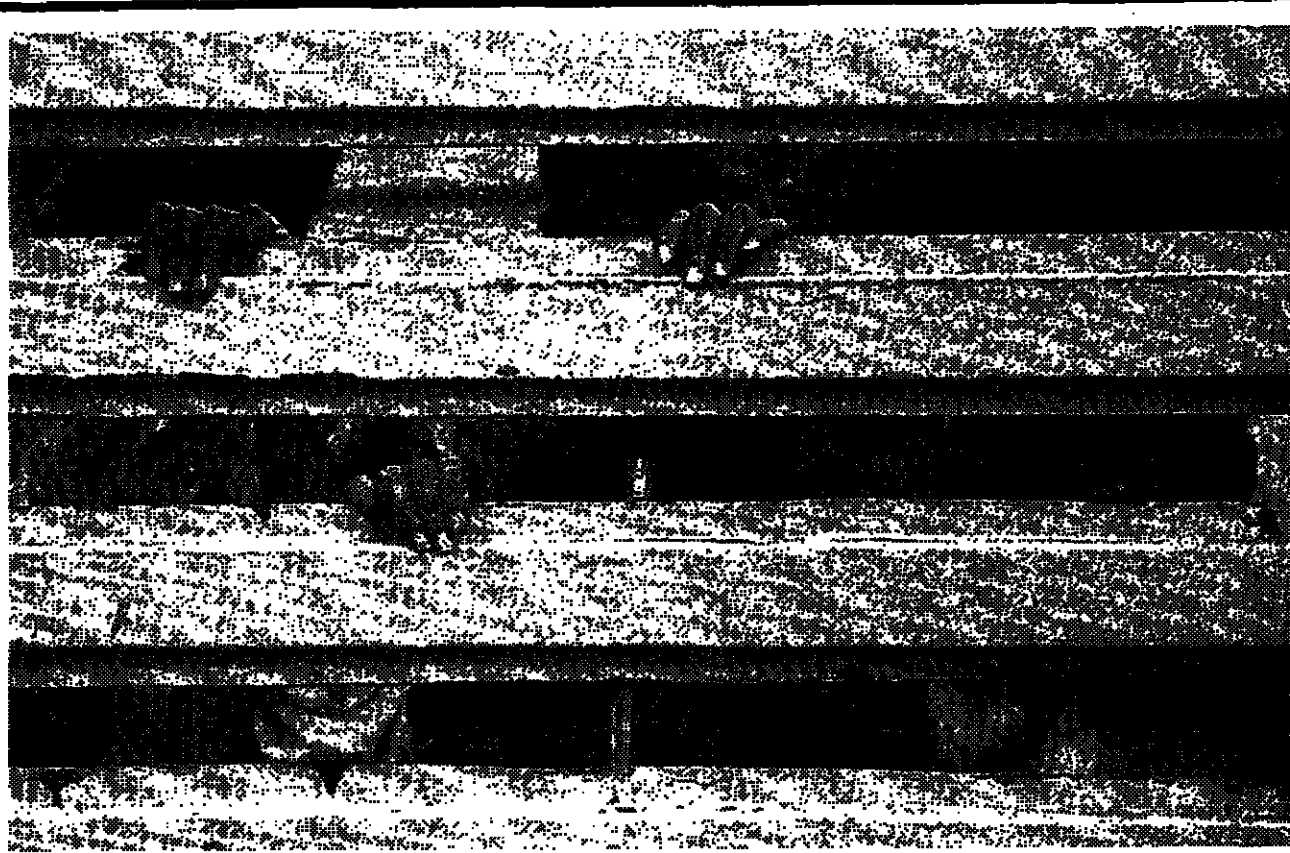
"Later, we'll need to work to turn these three circles into two, perhaps, much later, into a single one," he said in the interview, to be published Tuesday in the conservative daily Le Figaro.

Mr. Balladur said the EU must tighten links among European currencies to make it increasingly difficult for states to move in conflicting directions. The Maastricht treaty calls for a single currency between 1997 and 1999.

He said the European Union should also prepare for expansion into Eastern Europe and turn the Western European Union into a fully-fledged defense alliance despite the problems this could cause with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

If they really wanted to ensure their own defense, he said, they must bolster the Western European Union.

(AFP, Reuters)



Young Rwandan refugees peering through the side of a transport truck on Monday near Goma, Zaire.

Hutu 'Executed' for Urging Return to Rwanda

The Associated Press

GOMA, Zaire — Hutu zealots killed a member of their own ethnic group when he advocated returning to Rwanda, a United Nations spokesman said Monday. Three other Rwandans were killed in fresh violence in Zaire's teeming refu-

gee camps. The killing of the Hutu moderate was part of a growing campaign of intimidation by extremists aimed at forcing United Nations repatriation of 840,000 refugees from the Goma area. The man, whose name was not immediately available, was beaten and stoned to

death Saturday in a "political execution," said the UN spokesman, Ray Wilkinson.

Despite the intimidation, tens of thousands of the more than 1 million Rwandan Hutus who fled to Goma have returned to Rwanda.

Ex-UN Official Blames Butros Ghali for Failure in Somalia

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The failure of the United Nations effort to restore order in Somalia is attributable partly to inherent weaknesses in the organization but in large measure to incompetence and arrogance on the part of the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, according to a memoir by the former head of the UN operation in Somalia.

In "Somalia: The Missed Opportunities," to be published in October by the Washington-based U.S. Institute of Peace, Mohammed Sahnoun, an Algerian diplomat, accuses Mr. Butros Ghali of taking actions that undermined Somali confidence in the United Nations, undercut Mr. Sahnoun's authority and tolerated corruption.

If Mr. Sahnoun's assessment is accurate, Mr. Butros Ghali bears personal responsibility for much of what went wrong in Somalia and, by extension, for the Clinton administration's disillusionment with the United Nations as an instrument of multilateral peacekeeping.

The Somalia experience led the Clinton administration to develop guidelines restricting U.S. participation in future UN peacekeeping.

Mr. Sahnoun is not an impartial analyst. He strongly criticized the UN performance in Somalia even while he was head of its operations there in 1992, and attributed his resignation to "bitter experiences with the UN bureaucracy."

He quit after being reprimanded by Mr. Butros Ghali for criticizing UN agencies, and his account puts himself in the most favorable light.

But Mr. Sahnoun is widely respected, and drew praise from relief agencies for his work in Somalia. His account is consistent with previous studies indicating that the United Nations moved too slowly to head off the Somalia catastrophe and took sides in the clan conflict after assuming responsibility for the international military operation in May 1993.

A spokesman for Mr. Butros Ghali said UN officials had found inaccuracies in Mr. Sahnoun's essay but did not want to enter into a detailed argument with him. "In general, Sahnoun kind of misrepresents his role in an effort to make himself look good and others look bad."

The gist of Mr. Sahnoun's indictment is that the United Nations and its chief first waited too long to respond to the Somalia crisis, and then

acted in ways that increased Somali suspicion of UN activities and made violent conflict inevitable between the armed clans and UN troops.

The overall problem with the United Nations, in his view, is that it is ill-equipped organizationally and politically to be the engine of peacekeeping efforts. The current system "routinely reacts to crisis through improvisation," he said. "This explains why there are so many delays and contradictions in the UN's response to crisis."

In Somalia, many people harbored hostility toward Mr. Butros Ghali that predated his selection to the top UN post. As a senior official of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, he supported Mohammed Siad Barre, the Somali president whom the clan leaders fought successfully to overthrow in the late 1980s.

ISLE: Rights Abuses Abound for Foreigners on Idyllic U.S. Pacific Territory

Continued from Page 1

come from China and elsewhere in Asia. American officials say the abuses reflect a pattern of discrimination by native islanders, who belong mostly to the Chamorro ethnic group. More than 65 percent of employed Chamorros hold government jobs, and Asians have been brought in to do the dirty work and heavy lifting.

Among the recent victims are two Philippine women who came here to work in a restaurant but were forced to become nude dancers and prostitutes. In another case, a Philippine maid said she was kidnapped, beaten and raped by her employer and had to leave the island to get medical treatment and file a complaint.

Their stories are among dozens of cases of physical mistreatment, sexual abuse and labor violations described in interviews,

human-rights reports and workers' affidavits submitted to American and Philippine authorities.

Many other workers have been afraid to complain, residents say.

"It's a small island where everyone knows everyone else," said the commonwealth governor, Froilan Tenorio, a reformist who took office in January. "They seem to cover up allegations against one of their own."

In a review of labor complaints on Rota, a commonwealth panel "has found that in case after case, labor law and regulations were violated to the benefit of employers of alien workers," the governor's office said Aug. 16.

It noted that "there were also more serious complaints," citing "physical and mental abuse as well as sexual harassment and assault."

Rota's top local official, Mayor Joseph Inos, called the criticism "overblown." Rapes are "bound to happen in any society," he said, and forced prostitution "is not rampant on Rota; it happens everywhere."

Although most U.S. laws apply in the commonwealth, Rota seems to have slipped largely through the cracks of the federal justice system, whose laws often are not enforced here.

In trying to pursue some abuse complaints on the islands, federal authorities have regularly encountered challenges to their jurisdiction, hostility from tight-knit local communities and witnesses too intimidated to testify.

"It's like trying to do a civil-rights action in the old Deep South," said Mikel Schwab, an assistant U.S. attorney on neighboring Guam.

U.S. Navy Decides To Tank 30 Dolphins

By Jeff Leeds

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Work your tail off every day, risk life and limb to protect your country and what thanks do you get? Early retirement and a one-way trip to Sea World.

It is no secret that the Pentagon's scaling down has been tough on American troops across the board. But now the cutbacks have gone beyond troops to the navy's dolphins. The elite squad of 100 — reserved for the riskiest underwater search and demolition missions — has served as watchdogs for anchored ships and as minesweepers in conflicts from Vietnam to the Gulf.

But in today's streamlined military, there is less room for the unit, which is cared for by civilian marine scientists. The Pentagon says 30 of the dolphins have gone to sea.

Two years ago, Congress asked the navy to study the possibility of releasing the animals into the open sea. Researchers determined that freeing the trained dolphins, which are regularly fed and treated for medical problems, could expose them to diseases and leave them without the necessary survival skills.

So now, about 70 dolphins will stay on post in San Diego, and the rest will find homes at amusement centers, aquariums or parks.

Animal-rights advocates demand release of the dolphins from any type of captivity. Some have questioned the navy's devotion to the dolphins and have accused civilian caretakers of mistreating the animals.

The discussion of how to handle the dolphins' future has turned into a bitter personal feud. Military officials denounce the animal-rights advocates for basing their argument solely on emotion and failing to look at the research on re-introduction. The navy says it cares for the animals responsibly and exercises them daily.

Gore Curtails Travels Because of Injury to His Leg

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A torn Achilles' tendon has forced Vice President Al Gore to cancel scheduled visits to Israel, Jordan and Germany, and he will now attend only the United Nations population conference in Egypt next month, administration officials said Monday.

Mr. Gore was released last week from Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he had surgery to repair the tendon on his left leg. He tore it playing basketball with former congressional colleagues.

POLLUTE: A Taste of the Future

Continued from Page 1

exhaust pipe, the rising number of motor vehicles on Europe's ever-more-narrow streets is rendering those successes almost insignificant.

"The ozone pollution is a direct result of too many cars putting out too much exhaust, exacerbated perhaps by warmer, summer weather," said Charlie Kronick, a lobbyist for Greenpeace.

"The only answer is a long-term commitment to considerable emission reductions on the whole," said Mr. Wiederkehr, of the OECD, adding, "The long term starts now."

Europe is trailing the United States on several fronts in the battle against air pollution. California, which has the world's strictest air pollution laws, has mandated that at least 2 percent of each manufacturer's vehicles sold in the state as of 1998 be "zero-emissions" vehicles. Currently, only electric cars fit that definition.

Europe so far has avoided a direct discussion of such measures, but it is beginning to toy with another successful U.S. regulatory innovation: reformulated gasoline that has less benzene.

Ultimately, however, pollution experts agree that attempts to legislate lower fossil fuel emissions need to be accompanied by fiscal incentives to consider nonpolluting alternative sources of energy such as hydro and electricity supplied by solar, thermal, hydroelectric and wind power.

Certainly, Western Europe's problems pale in comparison with those of Mexico City and some other major cities around the world, where ozone levels are routinely three or four times as high as the worst recorded in Athens.

A joint project of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program found that about one-quarter of the world's people regularly experience excessive levels of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and soot. Half of the 20 cities considered in the program experienced excessive levels of carbon monoxide.

Ozone concentrations were highest in Los Angeles, Mexico City, São Paulo and Tokyo.

Experts agree the situation is steadily getting worse.

"The successes of catalytic converters on cars and scrubbers on heavy industry have been swamped by the overall growth in number of automobiles," said Franz August Emde, a spokesman for the Environment Ministry in Bonn.

While some air quality indicators have improved over the

last decade, emissions of nitrogen oxide, a major contributor to ozone formation, and benzene, a powerful carcinogen, have risen.

Governments are also concerned about growing emissions of soot from diesel engines. A recent report by the OECD concluded that optimizing diesel engines with current technology could significantly reduce emissions of certain pollutants from heavy-duty trucks.

The World Health Organization has established 120 micrograms of ozone per 100 cubic meters as an acceptable limit. The European Union requires governments to alert the population when the concentration reaches 180 micrograms and issue outright warnings when it reaches 360 micrograms.

Some local governments, including the one in Hesse, have taken action sooner. The German state imposed autobahn speed limits several days in a row.

Attempts to reduce the ozone problem over the short term by restricting traffic are seldom successful because the gas flows slowly, moves across borders and paradoxically reaches its highest, most dangerous concentrations where the air is otherwise clean.

"We've always said regional autobahn speed limits don't work," said Dietrich Plass, a spokesman for the Environment Ministry in Germany's North Rhine-Westphalia state. "In order to work they would have to be permanent, not temporary, and ideally international — all across Europe."

Liesel Hartenstein, the deputy chairman of a Bundestag commission on protecting the atmosphere, thinks otherwise. "Speed limits on the autobahn are stopgap measures," he said. "But if you cut the fuel consumption in half, you cut the emissions in half, too."

Ferdinand Piech, the chairman of Volkswagen AG, announced this week that the company's biggest automobile manufacturer, would introduce a car in 1996 that uses only 3 liters of gasoline per 100 kilometers, an efficiency equal to 78 miles per gallon.

World War II Wreckage

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — The wreckage of a World War II American bomber has been found in rough terrain in central Queensland State almost half a century after it disappeared, officials said Monday.

NEW YORK: Hong Kong Money

Continued from Page 1

for as much as \$500 a square foot (more than \$5,000 a square meter). Today, sale prices in the volatile Hong Kong market have risen to about \$1,200 a square foot, while New York prices have fallen to about \$150 to \$200 a square foot for prime office buildings, a level that he believes is as low as it will ever go.

Kinson Properties bought the older building at 40 Wall Street for \$7 a square foot, although it has required extensive renovation that will very likely push the final cost to around \$50 a square foot.

The prices in New York in the 1990s dropped substantially from the preceding decade, when Japanese investors helped push the market to high levels.

From 1984 to 1990, the total value of Japanese-owned real estate in New York State, most of which was invested in the city, jumped from \$800 million to over \$10 billion, according to figures from the Federal Bureau of Economic Analysis.

But the actual Japanese share of the city's real-estate market is small. At best, Japanese companies — the single largest group of foreign real-estate investors — own only about 3 percent of the commercial real estate in New York City, according to figures from the real-estate firm of Cushman & Wakefield.

While their share was small, they represented a significant portion of new investment and were able to drive the prices of the market.

In a similar fashion, brokers in New York say that the new Asian investors have the potential to assume a powerful position in the market.

The value of property owned by Asian companies, with the exception of those from Japan, is below even 1 percent of all commercial property, according to figures from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

But at least for the moment, they are striking some of the biggest and most prominent deals.

BOYCOTT: Saudis Snub Talks

Continued from Page 1

stay away from the conference. "We call on Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Muslim world to boycott the conference," he told Agence France-Presse. "It is incompatible with the Muslim religion."

The Muslim World League, an international, nongovernmental organization founded mostly by Saudi Arabia, is due to meet Tuesday to discuss the conference's draft document. The organization's senior clerics are expected to condemn the conference.

In a previous statement, the League said the reader of the UN document "will notice that the terminology used was purposely broad, giving the impression that it was setting the basis for freedom and equality, but was disguised in fiery slogans propagating licentiousness and discarding religion."

Contrary to Saudi Arabia's approach, Iran, branded by the West as a dangerous pariah state that advocates extremist violence, will participate with the declared aim of influencing the event's outcome.

"Iran will do its best to adapt the final document to the religious ethics," Ali Reza Marandi, Iran's health minister, told the official Iranian press agency, IRNA.

Mr. Amir played down fears

that the action by Saudi Arabia might encourage other Muslim and Arab countries to change their minds, saying 15 other Arab countries had confirmed that they would attend the conference.

The Saudi development will embarrass the government of President Hosni Mubarak, which has come under fire from moderate and radical Islamic groups that accuse it of caving in to Western pressure to promote the controversial ideas to be discussed at the conference.

The Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's largest opposition group, Al Azhar University, the Islamic World's most prestigious institution of learning, and hard-line militant groups have all denounced the conference.

On Saturday, the Islamic Group, the country's most violent underground organization, took responsibility for a fatal attack on foreign tourists in the south a day earlier and warned all foreigners to avoid the conference or risk their lives. The attack killed a 13-year-old Spanish boy and injured four other people, including his father.

The threat raised fears about the safety of the 20,000 participants, which will include heads of state and government officials.

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HEALTH: A Lesson in the Difficulty of Legislating Major Change in an Era of Intense Partisanship

Continued from Page 1

are disputes over whether some slight change for a broad bill remains, or whether the realistic choice ahead is between slim change and none.

Though unfinished, the history of health-care legislation is a striking measure of the complexity of legislating major change in an era of intense partisanship, with a public that distrusts Washington as never before, a campaign technology applied to whipping around voters' opinions, and news reports that emphasize conflict, not explanation.

Bob Blendon, a public-opinion scholar at the Harvard School of Public Health, said of the administration: "They misread the mandate, read it much too broadly. Since people are very cynical about government and the president only had 43 percent of the vote, they wanted reform, but they wanted something easy to understand, something that did not look as threatening as the Clinton plan. The Clinton White House read it as much too broad in terms of trust in President and Mrs. Clinton."

Whatever trust there was came under tremendous assault. Lobbyists for every conceivable interest that could be affected by any version of legislation swarmed over the Capitol. And to influence the public, more than \$50 million was thrown into advertising, most by opponents and much of it simply false.

And newspapers and television failed to cut through the din and educate people, said Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School at the University of Pennsylvania. Instead, they merely elevated public skepticism.

"Everything the press did appeared to engender cynicism," she said, citing a

study that she and a colleague, Joseph Cappella, plan to present to an American Political Science Association convention.

When the news emphasized controversy, she said, "That undermined the public sense that there was any agreement on what the problem is."

But only two or three years ago, it seemed there was a huge, historic consensus bubbling up from the grass roots, a hunger for sweeping change in the nation's health-care system.

But Bill McInturff, a Republican pollster who also works for the Health Insurance Association of America, said last week: "People overread the data in 1992. Almost half of Americans said they wanted a radical change in the health-care system, but in Washington that was interpreted to mean something these people did not mean."

Mr. McInturff said that when he followed up in focus groups, asking people exactly what they meant by radical change, they said: "If I lose my job, I don't want to lose my coverage. I don't want it to cost so much."

The pollster added: "What they were really talking about was portability. So what in Washington was considered incremental change, was to people out in the country radical."

In hindsight, people who worked for the administration task force that designed the Clinton bill say its organization and secrecy planted the seeds of trouble for the president.

The policy experts developing proposals for universal coverage, a comprehensive package of health benefits and federal subsidies for poor people, rarely spoke to the fiscal experts who were supposed to figure out how to pay for it all.

On Sept. 22, 1993, Mr. Clinton went before a joint session of Congress. Overcoming a malfunctioning TelePrompTer, he gave a compelling speech.

"Tonight we come together to write a new chapter in the American story," he declared. "This health-care system is badly broken, and we need to fix it."

"At long last, after decades of false starts, we must make this our most urgent priority: giving every American health security, health care that can never be taken away, health care that is always there."

At first the signs seemed favorable. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, offered hope for bipartisanship and played host to Mrs. Clinton. Mr. Chafee, with 23 Republican co-sponsors for a different approach to universal coverage, requiring individuals to insure themselves, basked in her tributes.

But, like a new battleship that slid down the ways, the health-care program was still not ready for action. The bill itself was not ready to be introduced until Oct. 27.

The most immediate problem was not in Washington, however, or even in the United States. On Oct. 3, 12 American soldiers on a peacekeeping mission in Somalia were killed and scores were wounded in an exchange with a Somali faction. Americans were horrified to see pictures of a dead soldier being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu.

The president turned back from a health-care trip to California and turned his focus abroad. Other foreign-policy problems erupted in Haiti and Bosnia, the North American Free Trade Agreement was in trouble, and it was December before Mr. Clinton was again heavily focused on health care.

Bill McInturff, who was polling for the already hostile Health Insurance Association of America, said last weekend: "We were doing daily tracking from Sept. 22 on, and awareness of his plan was going up. Support for the plan was going up." But on Oct. 3, Mr. McInturff said, it stopped.

In the beginning, almost nobody wanted to be cast as an opponent of health-care restructuring. But by the end of 1993, when the vague promise of a health-care overhaul had been turned into the 1,342 pages of the Clinton plan, it was difficult to find out-and-out supporters of the proposal.

In February, the Business Roundtable, representing about 200 of the nation's largest companies, rebuffed the Clintons and threw its support to a more modest rival plan.

This was devastating to the administration, which had counted on such companies to offset the opposition of the small-business lobby.

Many advocates of health-care restructuring were perplexed. After all, they had reasoned, big corporations generally paid for their workers' insurance — and what they paid also subsidized care for millions of uninsured people.

For years, business executives had complained about the soaring cost of health care. But many corporate executives had a visceral reaction against the complexity of the Clinton plan and the expansion of federal authority that Mr. Clinton was proposing. They said they could control costs much better than the government could, and they feared that under the Clinton plan they would lose the right to tailor their health benefits.

The supporters of Clinton-style health-care legislation proved no match for the

groups opposing Mr. Clinton. Citizen Action, a consumer group, says that political action committees formed by insurance companies, doctors, hospitals, drug companies and others in the health-care industry contributed more than \$26 million to members of Congress from January 1993 to May 1994.

In his State of the Union Message on Jan. 25, 1994, Mr. Clinton waved a pen before Congress and threatened to veto any health legislation that did not guarantee insurance coverage for all Americans.

By then, health-care reform had made its way from a vague buzzword on the campaign trail to a scholarly treatise to a sprawling piece of legislation scattered over five major congressional committees.

It was in those committees that the most Byzantine stage of the health-care struggle began: The struggle for universal coverage began to collapse. Again and again, members tried to reach consensus on how to cover everybody without antagonizing the small-business lobby. But they always ran up against the same problem: Without an employer mandate or a broad-based tax increase, how could they pay for it?

A particular blow was the loss of the House Ways and Means Committee's chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, who gave up the chair when he was indicted in May on corruption charges.

Ways and Means soldiered on under the acting chairman, Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida, producing a bill that attained the necessary 20 Democratic votes on the committee to keep the process going.

But by that point, the Republicans were essentially opting out of the process and Democrats were beginning to wonder where it was headed.

Health care was the kind of issue the committee system was intended for, de-

manding great expertise, hard decision-making, months of close-in work. But in the end, the issue seemed to overwhelm the lawmakers.

The Senate began debating a plan proposed by the majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, in early August, but Republican stalling tactics prevented any important votes. That was not the only distraction for Mr. Clinton's allies: Representative Chafee of Rhode Island was now leading a bipartisan group proposing another plan.

Finally, hoping that a cooling-off period might help, Mitchell sent the Senate home Thursday night, promising that it would go back to the health-care debate on Sept. 12.

Mr. Chafee expressed optimism Sunday morning, but he conceded that if anything passed it would not provide universal coverage — "not if by 'universal' you mean 100 percent or 95 percent."

Mr. Mitchell took a longer view. "I really believe that we will get this done, if not all this year, in time, if for no other reason than it is so necessary," he said in an interview last week. "Democracies tend to respond to crises afterwards more so than before them."

To Mr. Chafee, the hope for insuring an additional 15 million or so Americans and making other changes in health insurance practices that were once scorned as "incremental" rests on the willingness of the president and his allies "to abandon 'mammoth steps' and recognize that 'we had better be cautious.'"

There is general agreement that Mr. Clinton would have got closer to his goal if he had acted faster, before the opposition had mobilized and his own standing had weakened. But beyond that, even perfect hindsight produces no consensus on what could have been done to bring the nation closer to the universal health care it seemed to have wanted 11 months ago.

AIDS: A Resurgence Among Young

Continued from Page 1

schools that, among other things, teach about safe sexual practices to gay students.

For San Francisco's public health officials, the prospect of renewing the fight in behalf of a new generation has been particularly discouraging.

In the early '80s the disease swept through San Francisco with devastating speed, tearing at the fabric of what had become the nation's gay capital. In 1982, 8,000 men in the city were infected; by 1992, the epidemic's peak year, 8,851 had AIDS. But a community mobilization, documented in the 1987 book "And The Band Played On" by Randy Shilts, resulted in the virtual transformation of gay sexual practices.

In the name of safe sex, the city's gay bathhouses were shut down, homosexuals cut down on the number of partners, and the use of condoms became routine. Only now is the number of AIDS cases beginning to reflect this change because of the long incubation period between infection and the development of AIDS. One recent study pro-

jected that the number of all new AIDS cases, which peaked at 3,326 in 1992, would decline to 1,204 in 1997.

But last year, Mr. Osmond's study and another by the city health department documented the increasing threat to young homosexuals, underscoring the tenuous nature of the city's success.

"We really had myopia," said Thomas J. Coates, director of the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies at the University of California San Francisco. Now, he added, there is a realization "that we're in this for the long haul in terms of changing sexual practices."

But Mr. Coates warned that because of the general reluctance to deal with gay issues and, in some instances, because of homophobia, it is difficult to obtain much in the way of public funds or even sympathy for campaigns in the gay community.

A common attitude, he said, is, "Gee, they have the information, they're doing it to themselves and gay sex is an unnatural act anyway."

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Discuss Rights in China

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, in China with an entourage of U.S. executives, is being spared the personal humiliations showered on his cabinet colleague, Warren Christopher, last March. Those spring tantrums achieved their goal of convincing the Clinton administration to drop all human rights conditions for China's tariff privileges. Although Mr. Brown on Sunday promised to raise human rights concerns with his hosts, he has made it clear that commerce is his priority. Beijing is showing its appreciation by upgrading the commerce secretary's protocol status to "presidential envoy."

But on matters of substance, China has given the Clinton administration little to show for its human rights retreat. Mr. Brown arrived amid reports that Qin Yongmin, who protested against China hosting the 2000 Olympic Games, has been beaten and mutilated in a prison labor camp. Wang Dan, a student leader in the Tiananmen Square movement, was detained briefly on Saturday after weeks of surveillance. Wei Jingsheng, China's leading democracy activist, who was harassed during Mr. Christopher's visit, soon after disappeared into the labyrinth of China's penal system and has not been heard from since.

As for Bill Clinton's original human rights conditions, progress went into reverse the day the president changed his policy. As Patrick Tyler of The New York Times reports, China has continued to round up democracy, labor and religious activists, including some it had previously released, like Mr. Wei.

China has broken off talks with the Voice of America over jamming of its broadcasts and dropped discussions with the Red Cross about humanitarian visits to prisons. It has also toughened

its terms for talking to Washington about proliferation issues.

This tough-minded behavior should come as no surprise. While Beijing always reacts badly to public pressure, it never concedes anything when it believes there is no penalty for refusing.

How can the United States now recover its human rights credibility? One way would be for Mr. Brown to persuade American businessmen to adopt a voluntary code of conduct, which would assure minimal labor standards, restrict business cooperation with political surveillance activities and prohibit dealing with suppliers that use prison labor.

Another would be to begin loosely linking progress on particular U.S. grievances to relevant aspects of the official U.S.-Chinese relationship. For example, progress on Voice of America broadcasts could be linked to the frequency of ceremonial visits by high U.S. officials, progress on proliferation to military cooperation, and progress on prison labor exports to Chinese membership in the World Trade Organization. Perhaps other links could be found that would make Beijing more eager to permit Red Cross visits and release prominent dissidents.

These loose linkages need not insist on perfect performance, merely good-faith efforts measurable by results. Meanwhile, none of the new links should be interpreted to preclude actions that directly serve obvious American interests, such as holding high-level talks on North Korea.

If President Clinton is at all serious about defending human rights in China, cabinet officers like Mr. Brown need to use their private meetings to convince Chinese leaders that the quality of their relations with the United States will in part depend on how they treat their own people.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Population Policy

With human population rising faster than ever before, there is a real risk that the United Nations' conference in Cairo could do more harm than good. The furious quarrels over abortion and contraception threaten damage to governments' attempts, often fragile and hesitant at best, to bring down their birthrates.

The Vatican has launched a formidable attack on the U.S. position in particular. The purpose of Vice President Al Gore's speech last week was to respond by broadening the debate and suggesting that the Clinton administration's purposes and its adversaries', including the Catholic Church, may have more in common than they think.

First of all, he said, contrary to its opponents' charges, the United States is not trying to establish an international right to abortion or contraception. He wants the United States to use the Cairo conference to link together population control and improving the status of women.

The differences over abortion are unlikely to be resolved, he acknowledged. But he went on to quote the Pope on the importance of seeing population policy as only part of a country's strategy for development, and of defining development not merely as accumulating national wealth but as benefiting each person in more than economic terms. Mr. Gore is engaged in a belated attempt at bridge-building.

The politics of population has shifted greatly over the years. Several decades ago, when concern over the accelerating increases began to be audible in the rich

countries, the poor ones suspiciously wondered whether it wasn't all a plot to keep them small and weak. Since then they have discovered, to their sorrow, that sky-high population growth can destroy any hope of escaping poverty. For a time, governments looked to rising incomes to curb birthrates, but they learned that usually the birthrates have to come down to get the incomes up.

Then the development agencies began paying closer attention to the status of women. Some years ago the World Bank pointed out that the cheapest way to reduce a developing country's infant mortality rate is to teach the girls to read. Lowering infant deaths is an important step in the process of persuading people to have fewer babies. Throughout a wide range of cultures there is a reliable correlation between more education for women and lower birthrates.

The Cairo conference begins next Monday, and if it goes as Mr. Gore hopes it will encourage national policies that tie all of those elements together — development, family planning services, better health care especially for mothers and children, more education especially for girls.

A stable country can usually accommodate a moderate rise in population. But high rates are the enemy of stability and invite all the traditional means of population control. That means disease, hunger and war. As Mr. Gore observed, the fastest growing population in the world is Afghanistan's, and the fastest growing in Africa is Somalia's.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Democracy Does Work Best

In China [last week], a despot celebrated his 90th birthday, and many capitalists applauded. Although he heads a dictatorial regime that has spilled the blood of millions during his lifetime, Deng Xiaoping is now famous for a more benign achievement: presiding over the world's fastest-growing economy.

Meanwhile, across the Pacific, Mexico elected a new president, Ernesto Zedillo, in a vote that left markets sighing gratefully: because the election seemed fair, and because Mr. Zedillo, candidate of the party that has ruled Mexico undemocratically for 65 years, was the clear winner. A surprise winner or an "unstable" result, it was thought, might threaten the country's economic progress.

Mr. Deng's Western fans have misunderstood, or probably never thought about, the economic case for democracy. Ask an American, a Briton or a Frenchman why he favors democracy, and the chances are his answer will be moral and political. Those countries' revolutions of 1776, 1688 and 1789 are remembered as turning points for rights and equality and liberty. And so they were. But they also

were about economics: about economic freedom and unleashing economic growth.

Not only is that point forgotten; it is now frequently turned on its head. Democracy, it is thought, is well worth having, but there is a price to be paid for it. Interest groups squabble, people demonstrate, legislatures become gridlocked. If economic success is about governments "getting things done," then would it not be better for them to be strong and authoritarian rather than weak and elected?

That view is now widely held about new democracies in the developing and post-Communist world, and in those countries themselves. Mr. Deng's China symbolizes an apparent trade-off: the idea that the crack of the whip, the spilling of blood are acceptable — perhaps even necessary — sacrifices on the altar of growth. Slower growth for freedom of choice, rising living standards for the loss of a few rights. The trade-off seems reasonable.

But they are false. Rise beyond the anecdote and the exception, and the evidence is clear: across scores of countries and centuries of history, democracy has promoted growth far more effectively and consistently than any other political system.

—The Economist (London)

Transition and Interdependence in the Middle East

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — America's confusion about the role and nature of government shows up in the long battles in Congress over anti-crime and health care legislation. Magnify that confusion a thousandfold and you get a glimpse of the crisis of confidence and legitimacy that tears at the governments of the Middle East today.

For four decades, Arab rulers used the threat of war with Israel as justification for the economic hardships, police-state practices and social inequities that their citizens endured. Their regimes existed to confront Israel.

That justification disappears as peace, or at least its promise, spreads. A central premise of American diplomacy in the region, that Arab governments would find new stability and security in making peace with Israel, is being shredded as Arab rulers make peace and face rising turmoil at home anyway.

The piecemeal dismantling of the Arab-Israeli conflict exposes the militarization of Arab society that followed the creation of Israel and the withdrawal of the colonial powers. The military-based regimes of Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Iraq and other Arab states must find a new rationale for holding power, or face revolution.

The problem is to manage a transition in which the peace dividend seems to have gone astray and political opposition has been long suppressed. The Islamic fundamentalists rush into the legitimacy vacuum, promising the cause of a renewed jihad against Israel and a different political system to replace the one that is expiring as the 20th century ends.

The fundamentalists will not provide answers for the deep problems of the Arab world. But their failure is still to be shown. The failure of the present Arab political system is all too apparent without a war footing to obscure it.

The extraordinary, uneven transition that the Middle East is experiencing is well illustrated by the realignment of Yasser Arafat's foes and his friends. The PLO chairman is today accused of being untrustworthy and dictatorial by Edward Said and other Palestinian nationalists who without reservation once supported him against exactly those accusations. Israel's leadership, which once would have eagerly executed Mr. Arafat as a terrorist, now pleads that he means well but needs more time to deliver on his promises.

Mr. Arafat has not changed; the external circumstances have. The Israelis, also weary of militarization, want to disengage from the problems of the Arabs. They have challenged Mr. Arafat to turn from warrior to governor and run the self-governing Palestinian authority of Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

But delivering economic benefits and government services is harder than being a revolutionary huckster, running a war of words, terrorism and fund-raising in exile. Mr. Arafat shows signs of not understanding the nature of the transition he should oversee. He has begun by trying to fashion an old-style mini-Arab regime, complete with multiple security services, overbearing presidential guard and decrees banning newspapers that displease him. These efforts to build a Palestinian future on the outmoded Arab system are not taking root.

Mr. Arafat is not functioning as a dictator, Fatah Azzam, director of the al Haq human rights institute in the West Bank town of Ramallah, told the Paris daily newspaper Le Monde recently. "It is worse than that. You can't see any kind of regime taking shape. We are gently sliding toward chaos."

When they met on Aug. 10, Mr. Arafat

appealed to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin for technical and financial help in governing the 850,000 people Israel had just handed over to the self-governing authority. Mr. Rabin said "no."

It is easy to understand why. The Israelis, intent on remaking their society, are eager to shed the problems of Gaza and the West Bank, where local leadership and the civil infrastructure have been shattered by their occupation and the Palestinian uprising.

But if Mr. Arafat fails to make the transition, so will the Israelis. James Baker, who as George Bush's secretary of state contributed to getting peace talks started, framed the region's changing interdependence in a speech at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service a few months ago. "If Palestinian self-government does not improve Israel's security, there will be no Palestinian self-government," he said. "Only a healthy Palestinian society — one that encourages social stability, democratic growth and economic growth — can deliver the long-term security that Israelis rightly crave."

In other words, the fates of Arabs and Israelis are as bound in the transition to peace as they were in war.

Washington Post Writers Group

The Monroe Doctrine, Whatever That May Be, Shouldn't Be Sacred

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK — When the Clinton administration sought United Nations approval to intervene militarily in Haiti, it was instantly accused of undermining that holy of holies, the Monroe Doctrine. This is a tried and true way of gaining shocked attention, since most Americans have no idea what the doctrine is, but nevertheless are certain that upholding it is a good thing.

In fact, there is no single definition of the doctrine, which has meant different things over the years and most assuredly was not originally a license for invasions. The doctrine that bears James Monroe's name grew out of a cabinet discussion in 1823 when the president sought approval for a bold warning against European meddling in the Americas. But he also wanted to intervene in behalf of Greeks, who were then rebelling against Ottoman rule, by sending a diplomatic mission to Athens. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams was vehemently opposed, and made his case privately the next day.

"The ground that I wish to take is earnest remonstrance against

the interference of the European powers by force with South America, but to disclaim all interference on our part with Europe; to make an American cause, and adhere inflexibly to that."

Adams' counsel prevailed. The doctrine as set forth in Monroe's annual message to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823, warned European powers that any attempt to extend their system in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as "dangerous to our peace and safety." A corollary was that "our policy in regard to Europe" remained "not to interfere."

Monroe's unilateral declaration did not prescribe any specific enforcement measures. Thus when Britain ignored it in 1833 and grabbed the Falkland Islands, the United States pragmatically acquiesced. President James Knox Polk in the 1840s then added that the doctrine was confined to North America, conceding British new colonies in Central America.

The conveniently elastic doctrine was stretched another way in 1905, when Theodore Roosevelt

attached a famous corollary, asserting that the seizure of custom houses to settle money claims was the hemispheric prerogative of the United States.

There followed the era of the Big Stick and "dollar diplomacy," when U.S. marines were routinely sent to collect debts and to teach Latin Americans (in Woodrow Wilson's words) to "elect good men."

Hence the sigh of relief elsewhere in the Americas when Franklin D. Roosevelt called back the marines and proclaimed the Good Neighbor Policy, whose principles were enshrined in the 1947 Rio Pact. It provides for the collective action of all contracting

nations against an armed attack on any American nation, from any quarter, and thus multilateralized the Monroe Doctrine.

In extreme circumstances, the United States may still feel compelled to protect vital interests unilaterally. But to elevate this necessity into a sacred right bestowed by James Monroe is to accept the very sphere-of-influence principle that led the Soviet Union to invade Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Afghanistan in 1979.

That, too, found its nebulous rationalization in the form of a doctrine — the Brezhnev Doctrine, which pronounced the march of communism irreversible. "If you want a war," the conservative socialist William

Graham Sumner wrote in 1903, "nourish a doctrine. Doctrines are the most frightful tyrants to which men are ever subject, because doctrines get inside a man's own reason...."

"Somebody asks you with astonishment and horror whether you do not believe in the Monroe Doctrine.... You do not know what it is, but you do not dare to say you do not, because you understand it is one of those things which every good American is bound to believe in. Now when any doctrine arrives at that degree of authority, the name of it is a club which any demagogue may swing over you at any time and at any place."

Wise and timeless advice. The New York Times.

Don't Oppose Fundamentalist Islam

By Sally Ann Baynard

WASHINGTON — Daniel Pipes, in "Why the Stakes Are So High in Algeria" (IBT Opinion, Aug. 13), is wrong about the proper American response to Islamic fundamentalism. Declaring a "principled opposition to the ideology of fundamentalist Islam" would prove a monumental mistake for the United States.

Islamic fundamentalism is not a single movement but myriad groups with varied approaches to Islamic government and how to achieve it. They have significant support in America. Not all Islamic fundamentalists support terrorist violence or are implacably hostile to America.

The blueprint for Islamic government need not follow the example of Iran. It is quite possible for Islamic government to be accountable to its citizens, to give them what the West calls civil liberties but which, in Islam, is the personal freedom to choose to submit one's will to God, and to live up to a state's obligations under international law. Future fundamentalist regimes are unlikely to be more abusive of human rights than such U.S. allies as Egypt or Saudi Arabia.

"Principled opposition" to all forms of Islamic fundamentalism would give the United States the same problem that tarnished its Cold War foreign policy: it would be forced to support all sorts of unsavory dictators as long as they formed a bulwark against the common enemy.

The "common enemy" would be an ideology indigenous to the Islamic countries. By declaring its opposition to Islamic government at this early stage, Washington would promote the rise to power of precisely the extremist elements it should most fear.

A more sensible approach would be to seek out and encourage the moderate elements of Islamic fundamentalism. The Clinton administration, in a farsighted move, is already talking with such groups in Algeria. It should push client governments such as those of Egypt, Tunisia and even Saudi Arabia to do so. The alternative, ignoring the growing populist Islamic opposition, could prove as shortsighted as it did in Iran.

The writer, who teaches at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Tough With Haiti, Nice With Cuba?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Will the principle that guides Clinton administration domestic policy also be applied to foreign affairs? The bedrock principle, as it has evolved from Bunker Hill to the White House bunker, is this: Don't run until you see the whites of their eyes.

Using this key, readers of my prognosticator's barometer were able to discern beforehand the passage of the Republican-deposed crime bill, as well as the president's sudden willingness to let Congress go home to mull over ever less toxic health legislation. Now let us apply it to the mini-crisis precipitated by Fidel Castro.

Mr. Castro used the technique of immigration aggression and dissident-dumping on Jimmy Carter successfully 14 years ago. In 1994, however, the U.S. president properly chose to defend the U.S. border.

The determined Clinton reaction set hard-liner hearts to racing. He interdicted the pitiable raft armada at sea; he reversed a policy that automatically granted the asylum of the politically persecuted; he turned Guantanamo into a Cuban colony under American protection; he tightened the embargo of three decades by cutting off the flow of hard currency sent in by relatives in the United States.

That is a vigorous response to aggression, at once harsh and humane and expensive, the foreign policy equivalent of a 1,400-page comprehensive health plan. Now comes the reaction to his swift reaction.

Democratic accommodationists, led by Chris Dodd in the Senate and Lee Hamilton in the House, argue that President Clinton is playing to Mr. Castro's hand by martyring him. They would go along with the dictator's demands for normalization of relations.

Republican hawks like Senator Richard Lugar, forgetting that the Reagan arms-race strategy of the Soviet system helped bring down communism in Russia, also want to do business with Mr. Castro. They see Cuban communism's demise in a wave of trade and tourism and cultural exchange, although that approach hasn't quite worked in China.

Everybody worries about riots in the holding pens, led by Mr. Castro's implanted provocateurs, which would cast Americans in the role of Israelis abusing Palestinians in camps.

Mr. Clinton, observing the charge of the detenteists begin, does not yet see the whites of their eyes. Instead he feels the heat from the Cuban-American community, led by stalwart anti-Castroists, and worries about losing Florida to a Republican tide if he caves in too quickly.

That is why we see "middle-level" talks beginning, limited "strictly" to the topic of immigration. In time these will escalate to upper-level exchanges at the United Nations or Guantanamo, or semi-private intercessions under a cigar smoke screen (Jimmy Carter's bags are packed), on what U.S. diplo-

mats will call "a wider range of bilateral concerns."

Before allowing Mr. Castro to extort an end to the embargo in return for taking back his refugees, however, Mr. Clinton needs to show some muscle elsewhere (the equivalent of his firm stand against assault weapons in the crime bill).

This suggests the October Non-Surprise, the multinational, multicultural, multimedia invasion of Haiti, with air cover by CNN, with the Congressional Black Caucus in the second wave to take the surrender, and with a nice boost in the polls for Mr. Clinton before election day.

Then, with the eyes of his congressional and editorial critics getting close enough to show their whites, Mr. Clinton will declare Mr. Castro to be a new democrat, whose promises of "market socialism" mean the end of communism in the Western Hemisphere.

End of embargo, end of refugee problem, and a revived dictatorship in Cuba for Mr. Castro, who logically expects to outlast Mr. Clinton in office. As an unreconstructed interventionist and human rights-nik, I root for an American military ouster of the Haitian junta and a continued squeeze on Mr. Castro until Cuban patriots do their duty.

But if the Clinton foreign policy is bottomed on the same principle that undergirds his domestic politics, then we can soon expect to be singing "Send in my shoes, send of Havana...."

The New York Times

Taiwan relations on a more normal footing, at least in the economic arena. First and foremost would be the lifting of the prohibition on officials from the United States and Taiwan visiting one another.

Recently, President Lee Teng-hui was refused permission to spend the night in Hawaii when his aircraft stopped there to refuel. It was the first time a president of Taiwan had even been allowed to stop for gas since Washington withdrew recognition from Taipei.

Considering the size of U.S. trade with Taiwan, the amount of Taiwan investment going overseas and the \$90 billion in foreign currency reserves that the island now holds, it makes no sense to refuse common courtesy to the democratically elected head of the government on Taiwan.

It is time the United States opened the doors of the State Department in Washington to Taiwan officials and lifted the ban on the unofficial American representative in Taipei from entering the Foreign Ministry there.

President Bill Clinton should move ahead with all possible speed on the Taiwan relations is-

sue. He has already missed the best opportunity to adjust policy without too much fuss.

Japan got around the ban on its representatives visiting the Taiwan Foreign Ministry by sending an emissary to apologize for the Japanese Army's forcible use of Chinese "comfort women" as prostitutes during the Pacific war. How could Beijing object to such a gesture? It did not.

When Mr. Clinton made the correct decision and delinked trade and human rights in America's China policy, who could have faulted him if at the same time he had delinked trade and direct dealings with Taiwan from the problem of a divided China? Not Beijing.

As he did with policy toward China, Mr. Clinton should quickly make the necessary adjustments in policy toward Taiwan and carry them out straight away.

The writer, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, is the Japan chair holder at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Corean vs. Corean

PARIS — That the Coreans do not resemble other nations the King of that country unexpectedly proved by signing a treaty with Japan, notwithstanding the fact that in his treaties with other Powers he had admitted himself to be a tributary of China. His people are now fighting by turns in the ranks of the two armies which have invaded their country.

1919: Standing Army

WASHINGTON — Representative Mondell, the House majority leader, today [Aug. 29] charged that the President, through the War Department, was inspiring a deliberate pro-interventionist-Mexico propaganda, in an effort to justify the Administration's demand for a permanent standing army of half a million men.

1944: German Gloom

LONDON — The German people heard tonight [Aug. 29] perhaps the gloomiest radio speech broadcast to them by an official spokesman since the war began. Lieutenant General Kurt Kittmer, who is billed as the spokesman for the Nazi high command, admitted that "the outward development of events actually seems largely to justify this enemy appraisal of the situation" — that the overthrow of Germany's military power is by no means so far removed as it appeared only a short time ago. "The greater part of France has slipped from our hands," he said. "We are engaged in most difficult fighting to hold on to important remnants, both on the coast and in northeastern France. A war of movement has been unleashed."



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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021136. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

Hot Air in the Capital, Wallowing in the Land

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — This has been a summer of a summer. It is not in the same league as the summer of 1968, when assassinations and riots were running rampant. It is not as bad as the summer of 1974, when the last sad chapter of Richard Nixon's Watergate charade was playing out. But it has been a summer.

The heat and humidity hit Washington early in June, even before the season had started officially, and did not let up until last week. But you expect hot summers in Washington, so there's no point in whining.

Usually, however, Congress leaves for part of July and most of August, and that feels like relief. This year, it stayed... and stayed. To accomplish what? Well, it's hard to say. The big story, in television terms, was the Whitewater

male-female relationships, black-white relationships and even the relationships between blood samples on a doorstep and in a laboratory.

Celebrity has replaced reputation in this society, and a celebrity murder case is just about irresistible. So we are having a good wallow in it.

Meantime, the armed forces of the United States are being dispatched almost weekly to places where death is commonplace and suffering all too evident. What is hard to discern is any common thread of policy in their use.

In Rwanda they are feeding the refugees, and urging them to go home. In Haiti and in Cuba our military embargoes are making the lives of people living under military dictators even more miserable, but we are telling them they may not flee — at least not to the United States.

The 100,000 new police officers are a fantasy

hearings held in both the House and the Senate. And I defy you to find anyone, barely a month after the hearings ended, who can tell you what they were about.

There was something about a suicide which was, sadly, a suicide. There was something about a 28-year-old prodigy's diary, which may or may not have set down exactly what occurred. There were meetings between Treasury officials and White House officials, which sounded every bit as dull and inconclusive as the meetings you and I go to. And every so often, that fellow Lloyd Cutler popped up from the White House intoning the mantra: "No laws were broken. No ethical standards were violated."

Compared to past summer scandals, this was thin gruel. Unless, of course, you like the spectacle of Senators Alfonse D'Amato and Donald Riegle delivering lectures on public morality. My sense of humor is not that weird.

Of course, everything in Washington was overshadowed by the big summer drama of the O.J. Simpson case. What a downer that has been. Here is a mythic figure we all admired accused of a terrible crime and transformed into the central player in a trashy soap opera.

If you want a case study of the tabloidization of public life, you need go no further than the Simpson case. What does it have to teach us? Almost nothing, as far as I can make out. But it has spawned a huge volume of rationalization, theorizing and pontification about

the truth of the matter is that crime-fighting is the business of local and state government, not Washington, and both the proponents and the critics of this crime bill were mostly posturing, or, as Representative David Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, likes to say, "posing for holy pictures."

All this in a summer with no big league baseball. What a summer. I'm going to the cabin in Michigan for a week. See you, in a better mood, after Labor Day.

The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Islam and the West

In response to "Of the House of Islam and a Structure for Lasting Peace" (Opinion, Aug. 1) by Stephen S. Rosenfeld:

Islamic countries embody a variety of political and economic structures. Morocco is a capitalist monarchy. Egypt a non-democratic republic with an important state-run economy. Turkey a capitalist Western democracy, and Pakistan a capitalist Islamic republic. Despite the pretensions of Saudi Arabia and Iran, no one nation dominates the "House of Islam."

More important, many Islamic countries find themselves in political and economic flux, searching for an authentic model. The United States cannot afford to define one policy toward a religion, toward these various political and economic systems. In fact, it does not.

The No. 1 problem for U.S. foreign policy is choosing between democracy and stability. Many "secular" Arab leaders are in fact dictators who have mismanaged their countries' economies through socialist principles and excessive military spending. Similarly, U.S. allies in the Arab world tend to be religiously backed monarchies that serve a minority of the population.

How long will these populations continue to be excluded from the political process? And when the change comes (and it will), who will lead the process of democratization? Who will be blamed for propping up these regimes?

Take Algeria, for example. After being trounced in a democratic election, the military government decided to annul the results and jail the victors. The result has been, not unexpectedly, violently worrisome.

Should the United States, like France, back the military regime against the Islamic rebels, in the name of stability? Or could U.S. influence promote a negotiated peace and an eventual continuation of the democratic process?

The latter course envisions the probable coming to power

of the Islamic Salvation Front. The choice is clear: long-term democratic development with an Islamic flavor or short-run international stability.

Current unrest in the "House of Islam" presents an enormous opportunity for the West. Popular sentiment favors opening the economy and the political process. Opposition to the West stems not from an ideological divide but from the frustration of not being able to construct a just world.

FARHAD GHANOUSY, Paris.

Land Rights in Rwanda

Before the current crisis, about 7.5 million people lived in Rwanda, and from 1 to 3 million people who live in neighboring states claimed to be Rwandan by birth or descent. Of the latter, several hundred thousand were the children of those who had fled when the masses deplored the long-standing monarchy, killing thousands of Tutsi civilians in the process. They form the core of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, which now governs.

Of the 7.5 million people living in Rwanda, more than 500,000 died in the recent genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi population and Hutu opposition. Perhaps several hundred thousand more have died of hunger and diseases. Of the surviving 6.5 million, about 4 million are displaced within and outside Rwanda. They remain as refugees not only in fear for their lives but also for their livelihoods — fear of losing the fields on which they have depended.

Assuring those displaced of their continuing rights to their land is one necessary condition to encourage their return home. Yet with the Patriotic Front in power, more than a million "ethnic Rwandans" who had been living long-term in neighboring countries could find the necessary confidence to go back to Rwanda. They will assert old and new land claims. Rwanda therefore faces an explosive issue of land rights.

Approximately 60 percent of

the arable land in Rwanda was owned by individuals before the crisis. The remaining 40 percent was property of the state. In due time, the new government will surely be formulating policies to deal with the inheritance of the land of perished families, and to allocate land now under state control.

Title to land owned by people who became refugees or who died in the past four months may be hard to establish. Cases of refugees who might find displaced persons or newcomers on their land are likely to emerge. Questions of who should be in charge of solving land disputes will arise.

No peaceful or durable solution to the Rwandan crisis is foreseeable without confronting such issues of land rights. The question of guaranteed restoration of land to the people displaced in the last four months needs a quick response.

The international community should cooperate with the new government in contributing to land security by enabling the formation of a multilateral institution charged with identifying and restoring properties of displaced people.

Apart from the Rwanda Patriotic Front, the institution should incorporate representatives of the genocide, and United Nations monitors. Technical assistance in land rights could be provided. This would help create the necessary confidence among the 4-million displaced people to go back to their lands and livelihoods.

JAMES FAIRHEAD, JAMA MHLANGA, PAOLO VERME, NEIL BOYER, University of Sussex, Brighton, England.

The Population Debate

Regarding "Population Economics: The Sensible View Goes Unheard" (Opinion, Aug. 22) by Julian L. Simon:

Professor Simon's spirited lament on the tactical blunders of the Vatican in its stand on pop-

Plenty of Time Going Unused

By Robert N. Stangorone

GREAT FALLS, Virginia — It is 3:18 A.M. The soft glow of the computer screen, the tapping on the keyboard and the hum of the hardware will be my world for the next several hours — a quiet world of self-imposed isolation.

Phones will not ring, nor doorbells chime. Kids will not

interrupt. There is no chatter from a television or pounding beat from a stereo. The first intrusion I can expect will be the sound of a van pulling away from the mailbox after delivering my newspaper at 5:10 A.M. By then I will have taken advantage of one of the more valuable untapped resources we have: time. Specifically, night-

time. To those who know my early morning ways, I am abnormal. They are right. To them I appear to have a sleeping disorder, because my day begins between 3 A.M. and 4 A.M. and ends around 9 P.M.

It may seem eccentric, but there is great value in the pre-dawn hours: to the individual, to businesses and to society.

Expensive resources sit idle or near idle in the dark. Office buildings, computers, medical facilities, power plants, libraries, research centers, telecommunications networks, airplanes, trucks, educational facilities, golf courses, retail shops — almost everything — go from assets to liabilities as we, ironically, search for ways to do more with less and become more competitive.

Until this century, nighttime activities — work, travel, recreation — were largely impractical. The technology and the will were not yet developed.

Even today darkness dulls our senses and diminishes our desires to do anything but the safest and most comforting activities — eating, drinking, reading, watching television, making love, and, alas, sleeping.

The habit has rarely been challenged. When it has been, it has been done accidentally and out of practical necessity. Night package carriers, for instance, fly their airplanes through congested skies to unopposed airports with fuel and time efficiencies that yield profits unapproachable in daytime operations. But the airplane movements just happen to take place at night because of the way packages are gathered and moved during the day.

Shifting operations to nighttime or using resources around the clock would not now be practical for most companies. But many could find immediate advantage by easing into the fringes of the traditional workday and then gradually expanding deeper into the night as benefits, confidence and practicality take hold.

At first only a few companies will have the flexibility to make a major shift. But in time, others will follow. Once the momentum begins, it will be self-sustaining. A new culture will begin to emerge. It will seem odd for a while, even cultic. But, like any societal movement, people will adapt, companies

will prosper and the night will become more familiar.

There will be obstacles, of course. Few people want to work at night, so it will be necessary to create incentives such as a shorter workweek with full pay and benefits, or longer vacations. The suppliers, contractors or administrators they must deal with may not be available at night. In time they will be. Meanwhile, voice mail and other products of modern technology can help.

There is extraordinary potential in capital equipment such as airplanes. Idle airplanes do not add to profits. Enhancements could encourage business and leisure travelers to travel at night: free hotel rooms, sleeper seats, free transportation to and from the airport, or night bonus points for frequent-flyer programs.

Colleges and universities sit empty for most of the night. Financial incentives could make it attractive for students to take advantage of those facilities during untraditional hours.

And is there any reason why road construction must be done during the day, especially during rush hours? Traffic jams mean higher fuel consumption, magnifying the disadvantages of cramming life into a 12-hour window.

Some gains from shifting to nighttime operations are obvious. One would be the leveling of energy demand, lopping off the peaks and putting them in the valleys, saving enormous amounts of energy. But there are likely to be unanticipated advantages for the company, such as reduced time off for workers to see to medical needs and other personal requirements.

In addition, there are potential quality-of-life benefits. On most summer afternoons, much of the continental United States is baking in high temperatures. A workday shift to the very early hours could provide a welcome respite for those who work outdoors.

Technology can help us break the old constraints on how we use time, but hardware alone cannot do the job. We also must have workers, managers and leaders who are able to break tradition and see the world in terms of both space and time.

The writer, a corporate executive and former journalist, contributed this essay to The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

JUDIT POLGAR beat Vassily Smyslov in Round 7 in the Palladienne Tournament in Monaco.

The old Berlin Defense to the Ruy Lopez, 3...Nf6, omits 3...a6 in favor of keeping a compact position.

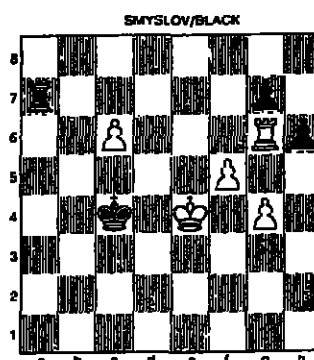
After 5 d4, the point of 5...Nd6 6 Bc6 d7 6 Nf5 8 Qd8 Kd8 is to bring about a complex endgame: White has a mobile kingside pawn majority which he hopes will let him obtain a decisive passed pawn later on; he also controls more space; Black has the bishop pair and hopes to prove that the e5 pawn is overextended and can eventually be attacked; he considers his inability to castle to be an impediment that can be overcome with patient, precise, careful maneuvering.

Smyslov chose 9...Be6 10 Ng5 Kd8 11 Rd1 Be7 12 Ne6 f3 13 Ne4, allowing White to break up Black's bishop pair, but the half-open f line that resulted gave Black a chance to create some rook pressure that could make it difficult for White to advance his kingside pawns en masse. Then White won a decisive pawn after 13...Kf7 14 g4! Nb4 15 Rd7 Nf3 16 Kd2 Ne5 17 R7 Rd8 18 Rb7 Ng4 19 Ra7. Smyslov avoided this with 13...Rd8.

Smyslov tried for a draw by repetition of position with 19...Nf3 20 Bf4 Nb4, but after 21 Be3 Nf3, Polgar found a way to escape with 22 Bc5!

Thus, after 22...Bc5 23 Nc5 Ne5 24 Ne6, she had forestalled the enemy complications and headed the game closer to a thematic ending.

Smyslov made an attempt to develop counterplay with 31...Ra5 32 a4 b5. If he could eliminate all the queenside



Position after 53...Kd4

pawns, the resulting rook-and-pawn ending would be a routine draw. But after 33 Re5 Ra6 34 ab Ra3 35 Rc5! cb 36 Rb5 a5 37 Kd3, Polgar had nicely thwarted him.

Since 47...Re7? walks into 48 c4 mate, Smyslov had to play 47...c5 48 Re7. But quite soon, after 53 Ke4! Kc4 54 f6!, all resistance became futile. On 54...g5 55 Rh6, defense by either 55...R7 or 55...Rg7 would be broken by 56 Kf5. Smyslov gave up.

| RUY LOPEZ | | BLACK SMOYSLOV | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|
| White | Black | White | Black |
| Polgar | Smyslov | Polgar | Smyslov |
| 1 e4 | e5 | 28 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 2 Nf3 | Nc6 | 29 Re5 | Rd6 |
| 3 Bb5 | Nf6 | 30 Ke4 | Rd5 |
| 4 Bc4 | Qc7 | 31 Re5 | Rd6 |
| 5 d4 | Nd6 | 32 Re5 | Rd6 |
| 6 Bc6 | d7 | 33 Re5 | Rd6 |
| 7 de | Nf5 | 34 Re5 | Rd6 |
| 8 Qd8 | Kd8 | 35 Re5 | Rd6 |
| 9 Ne6 | Be6 | 36 Re5 | Rd6 |
| 10 Ng5 | Kd8 | 37 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 11 Rd1 | Be7 | 38 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 12 Ne6 | f3 | 39 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 13 Ne4 | Rd8 | 40 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 14 Rb8 | Kf7 | 41 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 15 c3 | Rf8 | 42 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 16 h3 | Kd8 | 43 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 17 Kf1 | Rf8 | 44 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 18 Ke2 | Nf5 | 45 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 19 Nf3 | Nf3 | 46 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 20 Bf4 | Nf3 | 47 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 21 Bc5 | Nf3 | 48 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 22 Bc5 | Nf3 | 49 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 23 Nc5 | Nf3 | 50 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 24 Ne6 | Nf3 | 51 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 25 Rg8 | Nf3 | 52 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 26 Rf1 | Nf3 | 53 Kf1 | Rd8 |
| 27 b5 | Kd8 | 54 Kf1 | Rd8 |

THE PRIMARY COLORS: Three Essays

By Alexander Theroux. 268 pages. \$17.95. Henry Holt & Co.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ALEXANDER Theroux's last book, "An Adultery" (1987), was less a conventional novel than one man's grandiloquent monologue about an unhappy love affair, a monologue that frequently threatened to become a veritable anatomy of adultery in all its shapes, moods and forms.

This time out, Theroux makes no bones about emulating Robert Burton's 17th-century classic, "The Anatomy of Melancholy."

Although his subject, the three primary colors, may initially seem like a peculiarly limited topic, he has brought to bear on it all his imaginative gifts as a novelist, and like Burton, he has produced a charm-

ingly allusive book that enchants and provokes and often dazzles.

Each of the three essays in this volume — the first on the color blue, the second on yellow, the third on red — reads like a stream-of-consciousness soliloquy.

The effect is similar to that of listening to a gifted jazz musician improvise on a theme, weaving variations into an intricate tapestry, while showing off his own skills as an artist.

Blue, for Theroux, is the color of heaven and the abyss, the sky and the sea, the color of sobriety and temperance, but also the color of the imagination. He mentions blue movies, blue notes, blue moons, blue beard, the blue bear, blue Willy, blue china, bluegrass, the Blue Fairy and blue lagoons. He discusses Windsor blue, Tiffany blue, Disney blue, even the baseball player Vida Blue.

Yellow, for Theroux, is linked, affirmatively, with the sun, with gold and light and

transcendence. It is the color of butter, sponges, tennis balls, candlelight, pencils, rain slickers and McDonald's golden arches. Its negative connotations seem equally potent: illness and cowardice and evil.

"It is the color of early bruises," he writes, "unpopular cats, potato wart, old paper, chloroformed in plants, forbidden skins, dead leaves, xanthic derma, purulent conjunctivitis, dental plaque, gimp lace, foul curtains, infection and pus, speed bumps, callused feet, and ugly deposits of nicotine on fingers and teeth."

Red, for Theroux, is the color of war, passion, sin, martyrdom and atonement.

"Satan has almost always been depicted as red as boiled crabs," Theroux writes. "Adultery wears a scarlet letter. Captain America's foe is the menacing Red Skull. It is the color of anger, debt, diamonds and hearts, prostitution, attack, gout victims, the second horse of the Apocalypse, a mandrill's

buttocks, and the red necks of country church in the American South."

Certainly Theroux's discussion of color isn't terribly comprehensive, nor is it meant to be.

Yet one of the very things that makes "The Primary Colors" so much fun is its complete subjectivity: the arbitrariness with which Theroux makes his assertions, the eccentric ferocity with which he connects one observation with another.

Indeed, some of the very qualities that can make Theroux's novels cumbersome and self-indulgent — a highly amplified prose style, a pedantic turn of mind, a love of digression, allusion and exaggeration — work in this volume to produce a wonderfully rambling, rambling cultural history.

Freely mixing references from art, music, television, history, psychology, film, science fiction, biology and architecture, together with gossip, anec-

dotes, superstitions and personal reminiscences, Theroux uses his subject of primary colors as a springboard for free association.

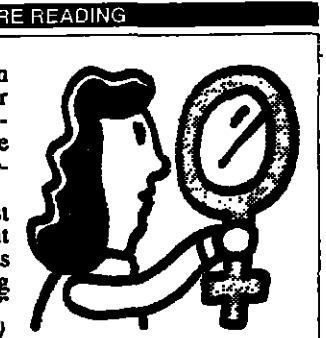
Some of his riffs sound like the acid-induced ramblings of a mad poet.

Theroux cavalierly declares that the '70s, most poetry by women, low suggestions, the Yale faculty, political compromise, the name as well as the country of Brazil, physicians

and the state of Nebraska all remind him of the color yellow. And he similarly asserts that Homer, Shakespeare and Dostoevsky are all writers who remind him of the color red.

The reader needn't agree with Theroux's odd, funny, erudite and often demented observations. One need only sit back and enjoy them.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.



WHAT THEY'RE READING

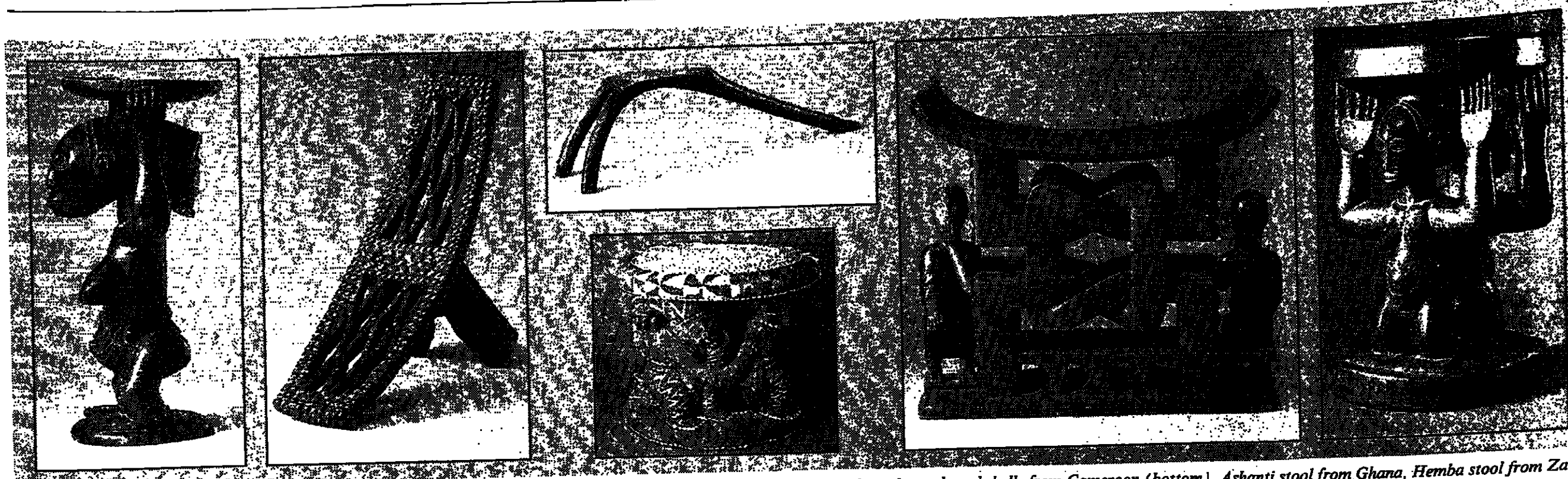
• Karen Moller, a Canadian consultant on fabric trends for Trend Union, a fashion consulting firm, is reading Camille Paglia's book, "Sexual Personae."

"It's a feminist anti-feminist book, a breath of fresh air that we badly need, which forces us to reassess established thinking and question our assumptions."

(John Brunton, HTH)

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES.

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African chairs: from left, Luba chair from Zaire, backrest from Zaire, Lobi stool from Ivory Coast (top), royal stool of wood, pearls and shells from Cameroon (bottom), Ashanti stool from Ghana, Hamba stool from Zaire.

The Power of the Chair: Form and Function in African Design

By Michael Lawton

WEIL-AM-RHEIN, Germany — When Picasso visited the Trocadéro Ethnographic Museum in Paris in 1907 and saw the African art gathered there, it changed the direction of his artistic development. "In this moment," he said later, "it was clear to me that this was what painting was really all about." His masterpiece "Les Femmes d'Alger" was completed soon after, and showed what he had learned about form and expression from his visit to the museum.

What he saw there were African masks and statues of gods, but the same aesthetic qualities are visible in the collection of chairs currently on display at the Vitra Design Museum in Weil-am-Rhein, just over the German border near Basel.

The museum, which is run by an independent foundation funded by the Vitra furniture factory on whose grounds it stands, usually exhibits modern furniture. For this, their first excursion into non-European culture, they have cooperated with the Africa Museum in Tervuren, Belgium. Upstairs, yellow light from the specially colored skylights shines an unforgiving hard light on the chairs from desert areas, while downstairs the exhibits are displayed in the subdued light of the jungle.

Like the artifacts that astonished Picasso, the chairs are closely bound up with the spiritual life of the people. But the mysterious power of the chair is not totally foreign to the West. Even in current Western culture, a chair is often a symbol of authority. At home, too, chairs often "belong" to individual members of the family.

Among the Ashanti people of Ghana, a stool was thought to house the soul of its owner — in a fifth, central hollow "leg." When the stool was not occupied, it would be turned on its side to prevent an alien spirit from occupying it. The Ashanti stools share a basic form, in which a rectangular seat, curved up at each end, is supported on four legs (sometimes with the hollow fifth leg in the middle) standing on a flat base.

But there the similarity ends. They may be decorated with abstract carvings, inlaid with silver, gold or brass — in one case the four legs belong to an elephant that supports the seat on its back, in another, the four legs have become a complicated knot, and on each end sits a human figure covering its mouth.

Some of the stools on display are those of prominent people. One King's Stool is covered in brass and comes with a footstool in the shape of a lizard since the king's feet were not to touch the ground. The king's stool was enormously important. The soul of the king, embodied in his

stool, was intimately bound up with the soul of the people he ruled to the extent that the so-called Golden Stool, the common heritage of all the Ashanti kings, was believed to hold the soul of the whole nation. Although it belonged to the kings, not even they could sit on it. Indeed, it was itself placed on a chair. The functional object was thus swallowed up by its own symbolism.

The Ashanti stools are purely African designs, but many of the chairs in the exhibition show European influence. As the age of European exploration progressed, chairs with square seats, legs and backs made their way into the center of Africa. The most charming of those on display, a chief's chair from Zaire, is decorated along the crossbars with little figures showing scenes from daily life, while one of the two figures crowning the chair's back is a European, complete with turned-up nose and sunhat.

Other African figures feature in the so-called carvaid stools of West and Central Africa, in which a human figure, mostly female, arms upraised, supports a circular seat. Once it was thought that the female figures represented slaves, but the rich decoration of the women's bodies implies that they were intended to portray members of the highest families.

These sculptures show those characteristics that so overwhelmed Picasso: the lack of interest in realism, the subordination of

descriptive detail to formal values, the use of ornament for structural purposes, the presentation of the figure in universal typological terms. It is hard for a Western observer to "read" these figures, to tell whether a face is supposed to be beautiful or frightening, or whether a reaction is being invoked that we can't even imagine.

Nevertheless, character often comes across despite the formalism of the stocky totemic figures — patience, anger, gentle-

ness, humor, silliness — the artists have achieved an extraordinary degree of variety within the strict limits of their conventions.

Many of the most impressive chairs in the exhibition are small, designed to be carried by the owner, perhaps as he travels with his herds or visits friends.

The simple geometrical design of these stools, carved out of one piece of wood, represents a perfect unity of function and form such as was sought by the designers

of the modern movement, such as Alvar Aalto or Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. But, as the exhibition's curator, Sandro Bocola, writes in the catalogue, the African artists show an undamaged sensual relationship to their natural and their social world that we have lost.

The exhibition closes in Weil-am-Rhein on Sept. 25 and travels over the next two years to Paris, Munich, Kolding, Denmark; Vienna, and Tervuren, Belgium.

Dazzling Jewelry of Ancient Peru

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The lord of Sipán, a fierce warrior in third-century Peru, wore gilded armor, feathered head-dresses and dazzling jewelry. As part of his glittering garb he had back flaps, metal decorations shaped like ax heads, hanging from his belt to impress observers and protect his rear.

"When he walked, they resounded like rattles," says Craig Morris, curator for South American archaeology at the American Museum of Natural History. "And all those round things he wore on his chest and his head were fitted with bells."

While the ringing and clapping noises are left to a viewer's imagination, the warrior-priest's possessions are richly documented in "The Royal Tombs of Sipán," an exhibition at the museum through Jan. 1.

The Lord of Sipán, who was about 40 at his death, just before the year 300, was discovered in a pyramid near the Peruvian village of Sipán in 1987. He was a member of the Moche people, who flourished in northern Peru from the first to the eighth centuries.



Plaque from a Moche parade banner.

Looters were the first to uncover his ceremonial jewelry and pottery, objects depicting spiders, moon monsters, scorpions and warriors with their victims. When these artifacts appeared on the market, archaeologists were alerted and over the next two years excavated three tombs at Sipán.

The site is now described as the richest ever found in the Americas and one of the most significant of the century. "Our knowledge of the Moche people doubled or tripled with these discoveries," Morris said.

The Moche, little known until recently, left no written record of their existence or the reason for their decline. Their pottery and metalwork, however, excelled in sophistication the works by the more familiar Mayans, who lived 800 years later.

The first items of the earlier pre-Columbians were uncovered in the 1890s at Moche, a village in northern Peru. But the Moche name was not applied to these people until the 1960s, after their artifacts were extensively studied.

A necklace of peanut-shaped beads (10 in gold on one side perhaps representing the sun and 10 in silver on the other for the moon) reflects the duality in nature. Duality is again expressed in a necklace of beads the size of hockey pucks, each topped by the gold body of a spider in the form of a human head sitting on an exquisitely crafted web.

"The spider is a metaphor for the warrior who traps the victim in his web," Morris said.

In their glorious metalwork, the Moche hammered paper-thin sheets of gold, silver and copper, which they further enhanced by playing the surfaces with other metals and adding inlays of turquoise or shell.

While the technology is always impressive, the glowing images are what prove memorable. A haunting plaque from a parade banner depicts a headless creature, arms raised skyward, feet solidly planted on earth, with a small man at the base in the same pose.

"No one knows if the larger image is the small man's shadow," Morris said.

Curiosity and wonder, the usual responses to Moche jewel-

ry, are tinged with horror for some people encountering images of the decapitator — a ferocious deity with a human head in one hand, a knife in the other.

"The Moche practiced human sacrifice but only after one-to-one combat," Morris said. "There was never the sort of mass militarism we know from Western history."

The mysteriousness of the Moche is what gets to people, he adds. "They're surprised by an art depicting spiders, decapitators, peanuts and things. And the scale of these pieces is so much larger than the jewelry in other cultures."

"Viewers appear so overwhelmed by the glitter and scale of this stuff that the intellectual content seems only secondary," Morris said. "We hope the deeper anthropological questions will surface later."

Financed primarily by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the show opened at the Fowler museum in Los Angeles last September; it moves next year to Detroit and Washington.

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A New Life as a Gay Bar

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By the time summer began, Joe Lechle was regarding most of his customers with serious contempt.

"Creeps," said the 63-year-old owner of Joe L's, the bar he has run for 38 years in Inwood, in northern Manhattan. "Every morning, I'd go into the bathroom and pick up crack vials, needles and aluminum foil they used to wrap drugs."

Lechle considered closing the place but, he says, "You don't get a pension from running a bar."

So instead of retiring, he kept thinking how he might attract a

better clientele. Over the years he had changed the place several times to draw customers, once adding a Chinese kitchen and later offering Indian dishes. What now, he wondered?

In early July, he figured it out. He would make Joe L's a gay bar.

There were problems. For one, there was the location. The bar was uptown, was uptown. It was far from Greenwich Village or Chelsea, miles in distance and light-years in atmosphere from New York's gay social life.

A greater difficulty was that Lechle did not know anything about gay life. "Over the years, I had known a few gay people but that was it. Still, I figured, with my customers shooting up in the bathroom, what did I have to lose? My wife agreed."

He said the first thing he did was to put a small classified ad in The Village Voice saying Joe L's "was going over to a gay format." Then he closed down for two weeks, hoping his old customers would find someplace else to hang out. "I painted the shutters in our window lavender and I interviewed bartenders who knew the gay scene. I must have talked to about 15 before I found Randolph."

Randolph is Randolph Scott Colon, a 23-year-old painter and student.

"To tell the truth, when I first met Joe, I thought the whole

thing was crazy," he said. "He didn't know anything. The jukebox was all wrong. He had the wrong liquor. I wondered if people would come up to Inwood or come to a gay bar run by a straight man."

"But I liked Joe. He's one of those basically honest people. He was straightforward, and he was willing to listen and eager to learn."

Six weeks ago, Joe L's opened in its new incarnation.

Lechle said some people who were there that night seemed leery of him. "One guy asked me why I was doing it, and I told him I was in it for the money. I think he liked that answer."

Colon concedes he stayed apprehensive longer than his boss. "First I was scared we wouldn't get customers, and then I was scared about how the neighborhood would react," he said.

As it turned out, the customers came from all over, more of them with every passing week. As for the neighborhood, except for two instances when teenagers shouted slurs at customers leaving the bar, there has been no great commotion.

"It's worked out better than I ever imagined," Lechle said. "I got quality customers with money to spend, interesting people who appreciate what you do for them. I should have done this earlier."

MARKET DIARY

Dollar Ends Mixed, Falling Against Yen

NEW YORK — The dollar finished mixed Monday after a strange session in which it surged a penny and a half against the Deutsche mark in the morning, but then quickly gave up the gain.

At the end, the dollar stood at 1.5773 DM, up from 1.5745 DM on Friday, and at exactly 100.00 yen, down from 100.45.

Dealers said the volatile market reflected the absence of a

unified view on the dollar. The prevailing sentiment seems to be to attempt to take the dollar above 1.60 DM and if it does not appear to be well supported, to take it back toward 1.50 DM.

Some outright dollar buying was seen, not only by funds but also by corporations.

"It got pretty violent, but it didn't break anything," said Dimitrios Gazis, a dealer with Daiwa Bank. "Everybody is waiting for it to get into the 1.60s," said Mr. Gazis, who added that the dollar's expected move to the downside once it

seem to be showing more willingness to invest in stocks.

That is improving the supply-and-demand outlook.

Blue-Chips Forge Ahead
More signs that the economy was growing at a moderate pace that was not likely to be accompanied by inflation sent stocks higher Monday, news agencies reported.

The government said personal income and spending increased within analysts' expectations in July.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 17.80 points at 3,898.85. Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by a 12-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

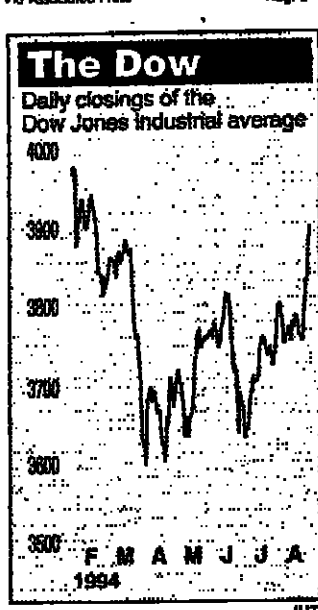
But the Treasury bond market was not as encouraged by the data. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped 4/32 point, to 100 3/32, taking the yield to 7.49 percent from 7.48 percent Friday.

Among actively traded issues, AirTouch Cellular rose 1/8 to 28 1/2. The company is expanding its Atlanta-area network.

In the over-the-counter market, BMC Software plunged 4 1/2 to 42 1/2 amid concern that the company's practice of booking revenue from multiyear license agreements up front put future sales growth at risk.

Goldman Sachs and UBS Securities lowered their investment opinions of the Sugarland, Texas, software company's stock.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)



NYSE Most Active

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| APOL | 9,018 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/8 | 24 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AT&T | 3,725 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/8 | 28 1/2 | +1/8 |
| IBM | 3,052 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/8 | 54 1/2 | +1/8 |
| MSFT | 2,825 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/8 | 55 1/2 | +1/8 |
| GOOGL | 2,174 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| DISC | 2,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| INTC | 1,923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ORCL | 1,823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WMT | 1,723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AMZN | 1,623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| EBAY | 1,523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ETW | 1,423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |

NASDAQ Most Active

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| ABT | 9,018 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/8 | 24 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AT&T | 3,725 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/8 | 28 1/2 | +1/8 |
| IBM | 3,052 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/8 | 54 1/2 | +1/8 |
| MSFT | 2,825 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/8 | 55 1/2 | +1/8 |
| GOOGL | 2,174 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| DISC | 2,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| INTC | 1,923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ORCL | 1,823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WMT | 1,723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AMZN | 1,623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| EBAY | 1,523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ETW | 1,423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |

AMEX Most Active

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| ABT | 9,018 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/8 | 24 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AT&T | 3,725 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/8 | 28 1/2 | +1/8 |
| IBM | 3,052 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/8 | 54 1/2 | +1/8 |
| MSFT | 2,825 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/8 | 55 1/2 | +1/8 |
| GOOGL | 2,174 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| DISC | 2,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| INTC | 1,923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ORCL | 1,823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WMT | 1,723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AMZN | 1,623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| EBAY | 1,523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ETW | 1,423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |

Market Sales

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| ABT | 9,018 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/8 | 24 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AT&T | 3,725 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/8 | 28 1/2 | +1/8 |
| IBM | 3,052 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/8 | 54 1/2 | +1/8 |
| MSFT | 2,825 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/8 | 55 1/2 | +1/8 |
| GOOGL | 2,174 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| DISC | 2,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| INTC | 1,923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ORCL | 1,823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WMT | 1,723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AMZN | 1,623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| EBAY | 1,523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ETW | 1,423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |

AMEX Most Active

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| ABT | 9,018 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/8 | 24 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AT&T | 3,725 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/8 | 28 1/2 | +1/8 |
| IBM | 3,052 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/8 | 54 1/2 | +1/8 |
| MSFT | 2,825 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/8 | 55 1/2 | +1/8 |
| GOOGL | 2,174 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| DISC | 2,023 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| INTC | 1,923 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ORCL | 1,823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WMT | 1,723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| AMZN | 1,623 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| EBAY | 1,523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| ETW | 1,423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 1,123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
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| WYNN | 823 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 723 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
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| WYNN | 523 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 423 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 323 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 223 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |
| WYNN | 123 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8 | 21 1/2 | +1/8 |

Market Sales

business. Its largest competitor, AT&T Corp., will probably close its \$12 billion purchase of McCaw Cellular Communica-

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

[illegible][illegible]

一、關於本會之宗旨：本會以研究我國經濟問題，促進我國經濟發展，為其宗旨。凡我會員，應共同努力，以期達成此項任務。

二、關於本會之組織：本會設理事會為最高權力機關，由會員選舉產生。理事會下設秘書處，處理日常事務。此外，尚有各專門委員會，分別負責不同領域之研究工作。

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四、關於本會之活動：本會定期舉辦學術研討會、講座、以及出版刊物等活動，以促進學術交流，提高研究水平。

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| 12 Month High Low Stock | Div | YTD | P/E | Su 1995 | High | Low | 12 Month Close |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|------|-----|-------------------|
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| Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk | High | Low | Latest | Div | Yld |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|------|------|----------|--------|-------|--------|------|------|
| Jan | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Feb | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mar | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Apr | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| May | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jun | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jul | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Aug | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sep | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Oct | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Nov | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Dec | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

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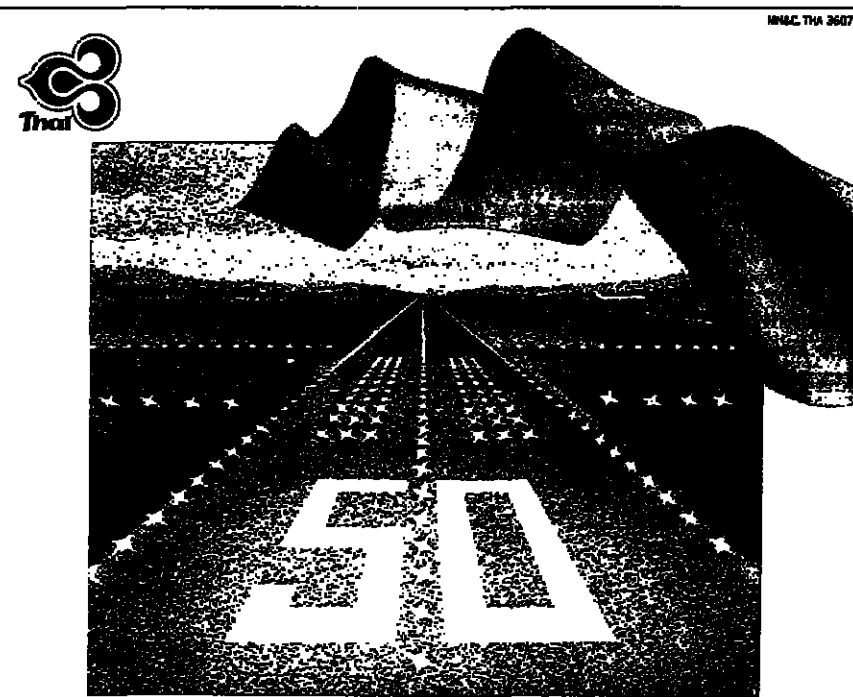
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Smooth as silk is 50 flights a week from 11 European cities to Bangkok and on to more destinations in Asia than any other airline.

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| Name | Address |
|-------------|-------------|
| John Doe | 123 Main St |
| Jane Smith | 456 Elm St |
| Bob Johnson | 789 Oak St |

3. The third part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used for mailing purposes.

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China Plans Curbs on Developing Farmland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China, alarmed at the amount of arable land taken over for development, said Monday it would introduce regulations to curb farmland development.

"It is a fact that our country has a large population but little arable land," said Zou Yuchuan, director general of the cabinet's State Land Administration.

"Rapid economic development, urbanization and non-agricultural development has resulted in arable land decreasing by the year," he said. "The situation is very serious."

He said the government wanted to slash by about 75 percent the amount of farmland converted to nonfarm use each year until the end of the century.

In all, China has 97.3 million hectares (240 million acres) of farmland, a small amount for its burgeoning population of 1.2 billion people.

In 1992, a total of 413,400 hectares of farmland was developed into sites for apartments, office buildings or factories.

"The contraction between population and land directly fetters the improvement of people's living standards and national economic development," a government statement said.

New rules to conserve farmland have been approved by the cabinet and will go into effect in October, Mr. Zou said.

Under the regulations, provincial government approval is necessary for development of agricultural plots smaller than 33.3 hectares, and national approval is required if the development will involve more than 33.3 hectares.

Authorities can cancel land development projects approved by subordinate governments if irregularities are discovered, such as developers obtaining use of a plot of land through backdoor negotiations instead of an auction, Mr. Zou said.

After farmland is converted, its new tenants must pay the local government a fee that will be used to reclaim land for cultivation and improve farmland with low production, according to the regulations.

China's property market has boomed in recent years, contributing to the growth that has pushed China's economy to the brink of overheating.

The new regulations will try to restore some order to the sector and let the authorities take control back from speculators, officials said.

Wan Baoxi, the deputy agriculture minister, said China was confident the decline in arable land would not lead to food shortages, as land was being reclaimed for cultivation and there was a steady increase in production capacity.

Also on Monday, the government said stockpiles of unsold goods continued to mount at state-owned factories.

The state statistics bureau said inventories at 380 large industrial enterprises had risen by 50 billion yuan (\$6 billion) since early this year.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Daewoo Pins Its Future on Autos

Reuters

SEOUL — Kim Woo Choong, chairman of Daewoo Corp., is betting the future of that conglomerate on its unprofitable automaking subsidiary.

To this end, Mr. Kim has installed himself at the group's auto unit in Pyeongyang, west of Seoul, and is dedicating his time to rebuilding profitability.

Mr. Kim, 57, hopes to repeat his success in turning the group's financially troubled shipyard into a profitable enterprise. This year, Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Ltd. said it had cleared losses accumulated since the group took over a debt-ridden state shipyard in 1978.

Mr. Kim removed himself from Seoul to the shipyard on the southeastern island of Jeju and based himself there for two years.

"It is critical at this time to foster the vehicle industry — for Daewoo and for the country," Mr. Kim said. He sees full-fledged car production capability as the prerequisite for South Korea to join the ranks of industrialized countries.

Mr. Kim started a textile company in 1967 and built an empire now in control of more than 20 domestic and 120 overseas units producing virtually everything

from television sets to heavy industrial equipment.

Securities analysts said Mr. Kim appeared to be trying to beef up related core industrial sectors of the Daewoo group of companies, such as machinery and electronics manufacturing, by supporting the car industry.

Mr. Kim predicted that Daewoo Motor Co. would be producing 2 million vehicles by 1997, when the plant is expected to become competitive in the tough international car market. It produced 388,000 vehicles in 1993.

Daewoo Motor, which ended its partnership with General Motors Corp. in 1992 amid fierce competition in the domestic market, had a loss of \$4.7 billion won (\$105 million) last year on sales of 2.16 trillion won.

During their 15-year partnership, Daewoo and the American car giant were frequently at odds over sales strategy, investment decisions and Daewoo's plans to market its cars separately in some overseas locations.

In 1992, the company lost \$5.6 billion won, after a loss of 146.7 billion won in 1991.

The chairman's presence on the scene at Daewoo Motor has already brought

some changes. Mr. Kim said the number of defects in export cars had dwindled to a tenth of what it was before he took the helm at the car plant.

The new passenger car models Cielo and Arcadia — a variation of Honda Motor Co.'s Legend — made a successful debut this year.

Daewoo group's vehicle sales, including a small number of light cars produced in its shipbuilding unit, were expected to rise 32 percent this year, to 514,000. In value, sales are estimated at 3.2 trillion won.

"General Motors will regret the split with us," Mr. Kim said, adding he was tired of his American partner's conservative management. "GM, accustomed with very low growth, never understands that sales can grow 30 percent or 50 percent."

Mr. Kim said he was frustrated before when Daewoo was restricted from marketing its cars in Europe and other important regions under its original business agreement with GM.

The shipyard had a net profit of 200.6 billion won in 1993, its third consecutive annual profit after more than a decade of losses. The company's net accumulated loss peaked in 1990 at 798.1 billion won.

South Korean Petrochemicals Find Success

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — Last year, South Korea's loss-ridden petrochemical companies asked the government to approve a "recession cartel" under which supplies would be limited and minimum prices established.

The request was rejected. Today the petrochemical companies are still without a cartel, but their main problem now is that they do not have enough capacity to meet demand.

Economic recovery in South Korea and elsewhere has boosted not only demand but also international prices for petrochemicals.

With their earnings up more than 40 percent in the

first half of this year, share prices have soared for weeks in a bearish stock market.

The petrochemical industry index, which includes related companies, rose 5 percent this month, compared with a rise of less than 1 percent for the Seoul bourse as a whole.

"The Korean petrochemical industry has finally escaped from the long tunnel of recession," said Park Hoon, planning director at the Korea Petrochemical Industry Association.

In addition, while many foreign petrochemical plants closed down during the recession and then have lost production to accidents since re-

opening, the South Korean plants continued operating.

Hanyang Chemical Co., one of the top eight petrochemical manufacturers, showed profit of 3.5 billion won (\$4.4 million) in the first half after a loss of almost 10 times that much for all of the previous year.

Honam Petrochemical Co., also an industry leader, saw its loss shrink to 11.1 billion won in the first half from 68.3 billion won for all of last year.

Cho Hyun Kwang, an analyst with Coryo Securities Co., predicts Honam will post a profit this year for the first time in three years.

Collectively, the petrochemical companies are expected to break even this year

after posting a combined loss of about \$1.25 billion last year.

The South Korean economy's 8 percent growth this year has been reflected in the automobile, electronics, shipbuilding and other industries, most of which need large amounts of petrochemicals.

"Surging petrochemical sales is one of the first signs of an economic recovery," said George Gounary, a petrochemical analyst for Jardine Fleming Securities in Seoul.

With a 4 percent share of the global market, the South Korean petrochemical industry ranks sixth in the world. About 40 percent of its output is exported, mostly to Southeast Asia and China.

Retail Sales In Japan Show Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese retail sales in July rose 1.2 percent from a year earlier, the first annual increase in 26 months, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Monday.

A ministry official attributed the rise to a heat wave, an income-tax rebate promised by the government to boost the slow economy and increased store working days in the month. Those factors are expected to have an impact on the sales performance for August as well.

Sales at major retail stores in July totaled 2.19 trillion yen (\$22 billion), the ministry said in a preliminary report.

Sales at 430 department stores fell 1.4 percent, to 1.17 trillion yen.

Sales at 2,228 supermarkets rose 4.6 percent from a year earlier, to 1.02 trillion yen. A surge in spending on seasonal clothing and home appliances supported the rise, the first such gain for this store category in 24 months, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, more than three-fourths of Japanese manufacturers responding to a poll said they expected to shift production abroad because of the yen's rise.

The survey, conducted by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading financial newspaper, said the yen's rise had eroded profits of exports.

Based on 158 responses to a questionnaire mailed to 507 major manufacturers, the newspaper poll also predicted that overseas manufacturing by Japanese firms would increase by an average of about 20 percent through the rest of the decade.

Respondents said they would increase the work force at their overseas units by 5.5 percent in the year ending in March 1995.

(AP, AFP, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

Investor's Asia

| Exchange | Index | Monday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Hong Kong | Hong Seng | 2,305.80 | 2,293.51 | +0.54 |
| Singapore | Straits Times | 2,111.80 | 2,077.20 | +1.67 |
| Sydney | All Ordinaries | 2,060.42 | 2,071.49 | +0.63 |
| Tokyo | Nikkei 225 | 1,120.37 | 1,111.78 | +0.77 |
| Kuala Lumpur | Composite | 1,480.24 | 1,450.75 | +0.85 |
| Bangkok | SET | 936.01 | 941.18 | -0.55 |
| Seoul | Composite Stock | 7,040.92 | 6,953.04 | +1.26 |
| Taipei | Weighted Price | 3,092.27 | 3,098.89 | -0.21 |
| Manila | PSE | 507.78 | 505.33 | +0.48 |
| Jakarta | Stock Index | 2,141.28 | 2,105.88 | +1.68 |
| New Zealand | NZSE-40 | 2,132.23 | 2,101.28 | +1.47 |
| Bombay | National Index | | | |

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Malaysian manufacturing sales rose 21.7 percent in the first six months from a year earlier, with rubber, energy and electronics leading the list.
- RFM Corp. invested 90 million pesos (\$3 million) in a Philippine semiconductor maker, Pacific Semiconductor Inc., effectively acquiring 55.2 percent of the company.
- Shanghai's stock exchange will display the top three bid and ask prices, plus volume, on B-share trading through its computer system starting Thursday.
- The Saigon Floating Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City has won a new lease on life, but the Japanese-Australian hotel may have to change its mooring on the Saigon River.
- Mazda Motor Corp. hopes its new Capella and Familia models will support a domestic sales recovery, Mazda President Yoshihiro Wada said.
- Evergreen Group will invest 42.1 million ringgit (\$16 million) in a container factory in Malaysia, the Commercial Times said.
- Pakistan plans to export locally assembled Suzuki automobiles to the former Soviet republics in Central Asia.
- Sega Enterprises Ltd. said Chinese authorities had penalized the Shenzhen Electronic Equipment Factory that had been illegally making and selling copies of Sega video games and software.

AFP, Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, AFX

Chun King Sale Aside, YHS Still Attracts Bears

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The worst may be over for the food and drinks group Yeo Hiap Seng Ltd. once it discards its unprofitable Chun King group in North America, but analysts on Monday remained bearish on the stock.

Yeo Hiap Seng, announcing its interim results, said it planned to sell the North American operation. It said it would incur an extraordinary loss of 30.6 million Singapore dollars (\$20 million) on the disposal.

"As far as Chun King is concerned, the worst is over, but the share is fully valued," said Lim Jit Soon, investment analyst at Baring Securities Singapore. The canned-food maker Chun King, acquired from Nabisco Inc. in 1989, was to spearhead the group's expansion into North America.

Chun King had a lack of shelf presence and advertising muscle, analysts said. Analysts said Chun King's 1994 first-half loss of 6.9 million dollars, widened from 2.9 million dollars in 1993, was its biggest ever.

Yeo Hiap Seng also plans to sell investments in Nanyang Winko Beverage & Food Corp. and Xin Fa Beverage & Food Co. and posted 3.6 million dollars in extraordinary losses from those transactions.

Group net profit for the half year fell to 973,000 dollars from 1.2 million dollars in 1993 because of the loss at Chun King, the company said. Its group attributable loss was 33.21 million dollars, against a gain of 1.48 million dollars a year earlier.

The Singapore property tycoon Ng Teng Fong has built up a 21 percent stake in Yeo Hiap Seng, and one analyst said the company's "saving grace hinges on what Ng can do in terms of helping the company develop China contacts for its existing food business."

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Japan Tobacco Verdict: Also Too High

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Just days after shares of Japan Telecom Co., the nation's third-largest long-distance telephone carrier, were priced at hefty 4.7 million yen (\$47,000), the average bid for Japan Tobacco shares came in Monday at 1.438,000 yen — a price analysts said was too high.

The auction price for Japan Telecom "is a bit too expensive," said Kouichi Kuraia, manager of the securities and investment department at Asahi Mutual Life.

In the first part of Japan Tobacco's two-phase stock issue, more than 1 million investors bid on shares of the world's fourth-largest tobacco company. The highest bid in the auction was 2.11 million yen, and the lowest accepted bid was 1.36 million yen.

While Masaru Mizuno, the company's president, attributed the number and strength of the bids to strong fundamentals, traders and analysts said that at these levels the shares were far too expensive.

The Ministry of Finance announced the average price and other results of Japan Tobacco's auction of 230,000 shares after

the market closed Monday. The remaining 436,666 shares being sold will be allotted to individual and institutional investors through brokerages from Friday until Sept. 8.

The price of the initial offering will be set Wednesday, based on the results of the auction. It is standard practice in Japan to auction a portion of an initial public offering before the actual listing of the stock. This allows the underwriters to set a price for the stock based on what investors are willing to pay.

One-third of the government's holding in Japan Tobacco will begin trading on Japan's eight stock exchanges Oct. 27.

The government will retain about a 67 percent stake in the company, which currently commands an 82 percent share of Japan's cigarette market, according to the company's most recent prospectus. Its October debut will make Japan Tobacco the first tobacco company to be listed on Japanese exchanges.

Analysts said that Japan Tobacco's price/earnings ratio would be far higher than

that of U.S.-based Philip Morris Cos. or BAT Industries PLC of Britain.

According to a recent Jardine Fleming report, a Japan Tobacco price of 1.2 million yen would have put its P/E ratio at 37.7, compared with 13.5 for Philip Morris and 11.4 for BAT.

But traders say investors are interested all the same.

John Doyle, a trader at Chemical Securities, said institutions and "some foreigners feel they have to buy it as well, because it's the only tobacco stock, and they have to include it if they want to diversify their portfolio."

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Stake Offered In Manila Hotel

Reuters

MANILA — The venerable Manila Hotel — which has sheltered U.S. presidents, a Japanese emperor and General Douglas MacArthur — will become the latest Philippine government enterprise to be sold into private hands.

A civil service pension fund that owns the hotel said Monday it was looking for a foreign partner to run the hotel and would eventually sell off 55 percent of its stake.

Built in 1912 and once regarded as among the great Asian hotels, the hotel overlooking Manila Bay now is an hour's drive from the city's business centers.

Malaysia Wary of Ringgit Speculation

Reuters

KUCHING, Malaysia — Malaysia's central bank remains wary of heavy offshore trade in the ringgit and would consider taking action against speculation in the currency, a senior Bank Negara official has said.

In recent weeks, Bank Negara has relaxed a series of strict capital controls imposed at the start of the year to punish speculators betting the ringgit would appreciate.

Khong Kim Nyoon, the new deputy governor of Bank Negara, said over the weekend that the central bank could kill the offshore market in ringgit with a stroke of the pen but

was unlikely to do so unless things got out of hand.

"We know that the ringgit is being traded actively in the offshore markets, and on our part we are not too comfortable with the fact that there is such a large offshore market in the ringgit," Mr. Khong said.

"We want to be in control of our interest rates and exchange rates, and we would hate to be dictated by offshore parties," he said at a gathering of central and commercial bankers.

Regional currency dealers estimated that trade in the ringgit in Singapore, the key offshore center during Asian trading hours, could total 4 billion to 7 billion ringgit (\$2 billion to \$3 billion) on an active day.

INDIA: Reviving Economy Gives Stock Prices a Lift

Continued from Page 9

"We're very optimistic on India, and it looks like a lot more money is about to come in," one Singapore-based fund manager said.

"But we don't know how much further prices for the blue-chips can go, so we're selling them and looking for value among the cheaper, smaller stocks," he added. "Maybe the story is over for a while."

Foreign investors in particular have begun to shift focus to the B-group companies, which are also known as cash shares because they have a cash settlement system. The shares also tend to be in companies with smaller capitalization.

The A shares settle every two weeks unless investors decide to pay a financing margin. The financing margin allows investors to roll the stocks over in a system that has encouraged speculation.

Attempts to change the margin system have met with firm opposition from the brokers who use it. Brokers went on strike for nine days in December in protest against regulators' efforts to limit the use of margin trading. The issue has not yet been resolved.

"There are some first class companies among the B-group companies, but there is a lack of liquidity in their shares," said Pradip Shah, managing director of Credit Rating Information Services of India. He said he feared that blue chip shares, with price/earnings ratios in the 40s, are overvalued.

"Of course, more focus on them will work to increase supply, but it will take time," Mr. Shah said of the B shares. India has 22 different exchanges in the national market. Bombay accounts for two-thirds of total turnover.

The supply of new global de-

positary receipts — issues of Indian equity denominated in foreign currency and traded in other countries — appears likely to come at a slower pace than earlier in the year.

Then, Indian companies seeking capital at lower interest rates flooded the international market, provoking investors' ire when their share prices collapsed soon after issue.

The embarrassing decision in May to delay a \$1 billion issue for Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., the government-owned long-distance telephone monopoly, marked the worst of the turmoil for India's attempts to list shares abroad.

The situation brought closer scrutiny from bureaucrats in New Delhi, who clamped down on new issues and moved to tighten the requirements for subsequent deals.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA FE

MINISTRY OF WORKS, PUBLIC SERVICES AND LODGING, PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF ROAD SYSTEMS, PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROAD SYSTEM FOR THE PROVINCE OF SANTA FE KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL BIDS FOR CONTRACTING THE EXECUTION OF WORKS

PROVINCIAL ROAD N° 76 - SECTION: NATIONAL ROAD N° 54 - STRETCH: SAN JAVIER - ARROYO SALADILLO - PAVING AND REPAIRING WORKS

Official Budget: \$ 11,079,392
Term of execution: 15 months
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 3,600
Opening: October 4, 1994
Time: 11 A.M.

Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA DE VILA (Santa Fe Province) at the place and time set for said act.

PROVINCIAL ROAD N° 14 - SOLDINI SECTION: NATIONAL ROAD A - 012 - PAVING AND BASIC WORKS

Official Budget: \$ 4,398,370
Term of execution: 10 months
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 1,450
Opening: October 7, 1994
Time: 11 A.M.

Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA SOLDINI (Santa Fe Province) on the day and time set for said act.

PROVINCIAL ROAD N° 39 - STRETCH: SAN JAVIER - ARROYO SALADILLO - PAVING AND BASIC WORKS

Official Budget: \$ 3,269,000
Term of execution: 12 months
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 1,100
Opening: October 14, 1994
Time: 11 A.M.

Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA GOBERNADOR CRESPO (Santa Fe Province) until the day and time set for said act

PROVINCIAL ROAD N° 41 - SECTION: COLONIA BELGRANO - NATIONAL ROAD N° 54 - INCLUDING RECONSTRUCTION, PAVING AND BASIC WORKS

Official Budget: \$ 9,492,690
Term of execution: 18 months
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 3,000
Opening: October 6, 1994
Time: 11 A.M.

Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA San Martin de las Escobas (Santa Fe Province) until the day and time set for said act.

PROVINCIAL ROAD N° 32 - SECTION: VILA MIGUEL - PROVINCIAL ROAD N° 54 (MIGUEL TOMES) - PAVING AND BASIC WORKS

Official Budget: \$ 7,923,000
Term of execution: 12 months
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 2,600
Opening: October 11, 1994
Time: 11 A.M.

Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA Villa Mugueta (Santa Fe Province) until the day and time set for said act.

DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION: PALACIO MUNICIPAL - 9° FLOOR - SANTA FE - TEL.: 0342-2700 - FAX: 0342-2622

Next Bids for the Program
• Provincial Road N° 91, section: Bustanza - Totoras
• Santa Fe Circunvalacion Avenue, section: Highway AP-01 National Road N° 11 (North).
• Provincial Road N° 39, stretch: San Javier - Arroyo Saladillo Amargo.
• Provincial Road N° 39 - stretch: San Cristobal - Crespo, section: San Cristobal - Km 25-000
• Provincial Road N° 39 - stretch: San Cristobal - Crespo, section: Km 25-000 - Rio Salado.

Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| 13 | 12 Month | 12 Month | Div | Yld | PE | Ratio | High | Low | Close |
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Aug. 29, 1994

Quotations supplied by funds listed, and transmitted by MICROPAL PARIS (Tel. 33-1 40 28 00 00).

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of publication: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (y) - yearly; (b) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (h) - half-yearly; (a) - annually; (f) - twice weekly; (n) - monthly.

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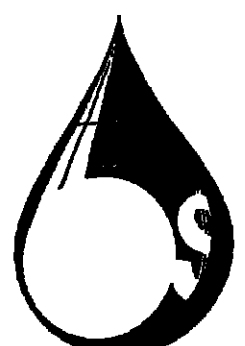
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OIL & MONEY

London · October 17 & 18

The Oil Daily Group Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

SPORTS

On Perfect Day, Yankee Stadium Is Perfectly Still

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Yankee Stadium was like a morgue. The sun was shining brightly, the field was gorgeous with the manicured grass as green as a pool table, the tan infield dirt was smartly raked. It was a perfect day for a ball game. The first-place Yankees, according to the schedule, were supposed to be playing the Texas Rangers, in the heat of a pennant race. But Yankee Stadium was as silent as a cadaver.

Except for the whir of a sprinkler system that is run by computers in the stadium basement and which pop up for a time first in right field, and then behind third base, and somewhere else after that, the playing field, the broad, wondrous sweeping diamond, was empty. No runners, no hitters, no one to err.

Like the stands. Like all of the 57,545 stark blue seats in the ball park. From the box seats to the grandstands to the bleachers that curve down from the familiar Gothic facade of the roof. Empty. No cheering. No booing. Nothing.

If someone had been held captive in a cave for the last few weeks and was released to see a ball game here and didn't know anything about the strike — the dispute between the major league owners and the players that is now in its 19th day — he might have wondered: Had he arrived too late and the game was over? After all, cigarette butts remain in the aisles, and peanut shells, and discarded soda cups. Or maybe there had been a bomb scare, and everyone evacuated. Surely something weird had occurred.

It was reminiscent of a recurring dream that Mickey Mantle had shortly after his retirement. He dreamed of going to a game and not being allowed in. That there were locks on the gates. But then he heard his name announced on the public address system. It was a sad dream. A kind of nightmare. For baseball fans now, this, too, is a bad dream come true.

It was Sunday and the skeleton crew in the Yankee office was off. The space in the parking lot reserved for George Steinbrenner's limousine, and those for the cars of his pinstriped employees, was vacant.

Across the street from the ball park and under the elevated train tracks on River Road, Stan's Sports Bar and Grill is shuttered. Discount Dugout is closed. As is Baseball Land. Only Stadium Souvenir is open, but the proprietor, Abdul Al Sacahi, says business is dead.

"Very slow, they wreck my business," he said. He held up a slip of paper. "Here, this is my bill for the rent, \$4,500. I can't pay it. Maybe have to close up next week."

On the other side of Yankee Stadium is Macombs Dam Park. With a sign above a handball court that reads, "We Do Care. New York Yankees Neighborhood Project 2." There is also a basketball court and a ball field.

At the ball field, there was, unlike the big white structure across the road, a game in progress. It was a Little League game between the green-and-white uniformed Rosado Design team and the red-and-white NatWest nine.

The players were playing on a field with grass up to their ankles. "It's a shame," said Dennis Centeno, the NatWest coach. "One of my kids could get hurt because you can't see the holes in the field."

Some around Yankee Stadium thought the owners right, some the players. Some thought neither was right.

But it was a perfect day for a ball game. Yet all was still. Like a morgue.

All Quiet on Strike Front

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Players and owners were expected to speak to federal mediators Monday, the 18th day of the baseball strike, as nine more games were canceled, raising the total to 232 — more than 10 percent of the season.

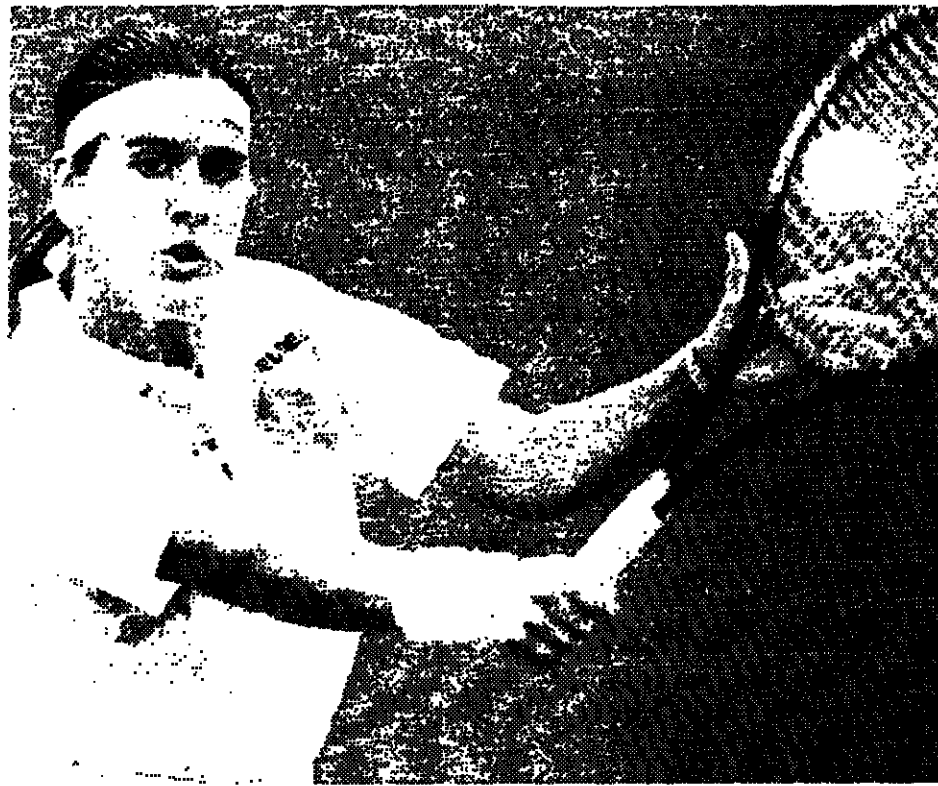
"There's nothing going on," said Bud Selig, the executive council chairman, by telephone from Milwaukee.

Negotiations broke off Thurs-

day and no further talks are scheduled to end the walkout. "I've had no contact with anyone," said Donald Fehr, the union head.

But John Calhoun Wells, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said he will try to call another bargaining session for the middle of the week.

No progress is foreseen in the talks until at least after the owners' quarterly meetings, scheduled for Detroit from Sept. 7-9.



Conchita Martínez begins Open test against Veronika Martinek of Germany.

In First Round, Star Quality Counts

New York Times Service

While top-seeded Steffi Graf and Pete Sampras have been given a little extra time to heal injuries, the lineup for the first round of the U.S. Open was more stellar than last year's — even though the opening match was delayed by rain.

After being criticized for fielding a weak opening-day lineup in 1993, U.S. Open officials stated 12 seeded players for action Monday in addition to two other players whose followings exceed their rankings, Andre Agassi and Ivan Lendl.

Brian Earley, the Open's referee, said this year's participants in the Arthur Ashe AIDS Challenge on Sunday were no longer given special consideration for playing in the charity event.

"It's not that much tennis on a Sunday," Earley said of the exhibition. "They would be practicing, anyway. We felt we needed the players."

The 20th-ranked Agassi, will face a qualifier, Robert Eriksson of Sweden, in the second match on the Stadium Court. Scheduled first on the court was second-seeded Arantxa Sánchez Vicario against Linda Ferrando, an Italian who upset Monica Seles in the Open's third round in 1990, but rain began falling about an hour before the two were to take the court and delayed the match.

The first match on the Grandstand Court is second-seeded Goran Ivanisevic against another big server, Markus Zöckle of Germany.

Six seeded players in each draw are scheduled Monday. No. 3 Conchita Martínez goes against Veronika Martinek of Germany.

What hasn't changed from last year is the Open's decision to schedule first-round matches over three days.

Sampras, who hasn't played a match since July because of tendinitis in his left ankle, will play Tuesday or Wednesday. Graf, who has a bad back, will play Tuesday.

After Wimbledon, What? Martínez Steps Quietly Into U.S. Open

By Robin Fiam

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unknown, underestimated and too shy to speak up about it, Conchita Martínez, something of a national afterthought to the ubiquitous Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, didn't exactly plot to overthrow her lack of reputation by winning Wimbledon this year.

The mere thought of having to courtsey to royalty was enough to make the Spaniard forget what a backhand was. Plus, there was the problem of the serve-and-volley activists who tend to paralyze baseliners like her.

"Everyone who plays serve-and-volley makes you suffer there," said Martínez, 22, who had to outwit the virtuoso of all volleyers, nine-time champion Martina Navratilova, in the final.

But one Wimbledon title does not guarantee an aura of Grand Slam invincibility.

Even after a coveted Saturday practice session on the Stadium Court at the National Tennis Center, that ominous concrete concoction where U.S. Open champions are made, Martínez didn't strut away convinced of her ability to seize a second career Grand Slam there.

Martínez doesn't think the noise, the food and the endless metropolitan traffic tie-ups are conducive to the quiet brand of tennis she professes.

"It's quite difficult to put your mind into this tournament," she said after a confusing array of practice sessions divided between Central Park, where each bounce is an adventure, and Flushing Meadows, where just getting there is a crusade.

And when the subject is stealing the No. 1 spot from Steffi Graf, a maneuver that would involve circumventing Sánchez Vicario, the reticent Martínez, not a chatterbox to start with, positively clams up.

"Winning the open, becoming No. 1, all that would be perfect, but I'm only human," she said of her goals, which don't seem pressing enough to qualify as obsessions.

But there is a ready antidote to the low-decibel Martínez approach to life. She simply leaves the Machiavellian strategy to her coach, Eric van Harpen, a man who possesses sufficient chutzpah for both and the longtime mentor with whom she has had more break-

ups and makeups than Liz and Dick in their Hollywood heyday.

As with most volatile relationships, it's the same quality van Harpen initially liked best in Martínez, her humility in a sport jammed with braggarts, that has now become cause for occasional irritation.

"She could do it if she wanted; she should be No. 1," van Harpen said. "She already has the shots, but she's still not a real tough player, and that's what's missing. I mean, what would be easier, for Graf to get that topspin backhand she needs, or for Sánchez Vicario to get a forehand like Conchita's, or for Conchita to get the fitness of both of them?"

"It's starting to come, but with Conchita nothing comes overnight. I've been telling her for seven years to lose weight, and finally now she's doing it."

Van Harpen admits he's the perfect candidate to give Martínez, 48-9 this year with a 16-4 hard-court record, the final push she needs.

"I'm the kind of person who would give up two fingers to be No. 1, and I'd give one finger for her to be No. 1," he said. "My wife thinks that's not normal, and probably Conchita feels the same, but that's just the way I am."

While Martínez isn't about to go to extremes to get ahead in her sport, she was vehement in her decision to train with van Harpen.

She ignited a family feud when she decided, at 15, to leave home and train in Zurich with van Harpen, an instructor who gained renown for his work with the early blooming Sánchez Vicario. Her mother didn't want her to go, but her father understood her determination to work with the best tennis teacher available.

Player and coach have been together for seven years now, a span that has seen Martínez climb from nowhere to No. 3 in the world.

It was van Harpen who told Martínez she not only could but should win Wimbledon.

According to Navratilova, who ended her 22-year Grand Slam singles career with the loss to Martínez at Wimbledon, the Spaniard certainly didn't perform like a player with just two years of Wimbledon experience.

"She passed me as well as anybody ever has, even Monica Seles, because she passed well from both sides," Navratilova said. "She's playing great tennis, period."

Lots of Surprises as NFL Revs Up for 75th Season

The Associated Press

For those out of touch with American football since January when the Dallas Cowboys won their second straight Super Bowl by beating Buffalo, 30-13, the first National Football League game next Sunday will be something of a shock.

Jimmy Johnson is gone after coaching Dallas to two straight Super Bowl victories. He found that he and his old pal, Jerry Jones, the Cowboys' owner, could not fit both their egos into Texas Stadium.

Barry Switzer is the new guy, leaving things pretty much alone and allowing Emmitt Smith, Troy Aikman and Michael Irvin to do their stuff.

CBS is no longer broadcasting the games because Fox paid the NFL \$1.58 billion, or about \$400 million more than CBS offered.

Then there's this two-point conversion stuff, part of an attempt to get more offense in the game after a season of 12-9 and 9-6 yawners.

So far it has been used a lot in

exhibitions, but will be used a lot less in regular season.

But more scoring is likely to come from more subtle changes involving the kicking game and pass defense.

There are five new coaches, including Switzer and Buddy Ryan, resurrected with the Cardinals, now finally identified by the state of Arizona instead of the city of Phoenix. The others: June Jones in Atlanta, Norv Turner in Washington and Pete Carroll with the New York Jets.

Don Shula, the winningest coach in NFL history, will mark another milestone on Oct. 2 when the Dolphins play Dave Shula's Cincinnati Bengals — the first time father-and-son head coaches have faced each other.

The biggest impact on the NFL this year comes from the new salary cap, which limits each team to spending \$34.6 million on salaries.

A lot of other name players have moved or no longer have jobs. Phil Simms, Karl Mecklenburg, Dennis Smith and Charles Mann, to name just four, are no longer playing.

To the NFL, the emphasis is on offense — particularly touchdowns — after a season in which games averaged only 37.4 points.

So the NFL moved kickoffs back five yards to the 30-yard line, and lowered the bar; a move that in preseason has improved offensive field position by 10 to 15 yards.

But perhaps the biggest change is one that places the ball on failed field-goal attempts at the spot from which it is kicked, instead of the line of scrimmage — 7 or 8 yards farther up the field.

The favorites for this year remain the teams that won last year, with a few additions — like Arizona. For while Dallas is favored to walk off with the NFC East, the Cardinals seem to have a good shot.

The Giants are building and the Eagles have to replace a host of free agents who defected in the last two years. And the Redskins, 4-12 last year, are starting from scratch under Turner.

The NFC Central is the division of

changing quarterbacks: only Green Bay's Brett Favre is where he was last year. The Packers are one of the favorites in the division. The co-favorites: Minnesota. Detroit, the champion a year ago, figures to be in the picture.

In the West, the 49ers are overwhelming, with Atlanta and New Orleans fighting for second and a wildcard.

The Falcons are more stable with Jones replacing the dismissed Jerry Glavin as head coach while the Saints hope to rebuild their offense with Jim Everett.

The Rams have running back Jerome Bettis, the offensive rookie of the year last season.

The Raiders are the favorites in the AFC West, the league's most exciting division.

Denver has finally given John Elway receivers — Anthony Miller and Mike Pritchard to go with Shannon Sharpe. But it has not given Wade Phillips much of a defense. Kansas City has that defense plus Joe Montana, but needs help at running back; San Diego needs more

punch and Seattle needs more players to go with quarterback Rick Mirer, defensive lineman Cortez Kennedy and safety Eugene Robinson.

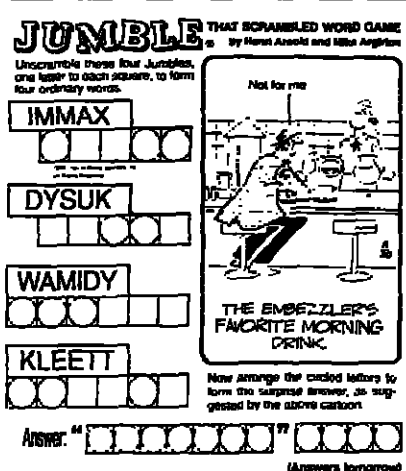
Pittsburgh, 9-7 a year ago, is probably the favorite in the Central if running back Barry Foster stays healthy. Houston, with a league-best playoff streak of seven straight seasons, should challenge if Carlson stays healthy.

Cleveland thinks it is ready for the playoffs, but it needs a consistent season from Vinny Testaverde, or Mark Rypien if Testaverde fails. Cincinnati, 3-13 last year, brings up the rear although it has a top rookie in the No. 1 overall pick, defensive tackle Dan (Big Daddy) Wilkinson.

Buffalo and Miami look like the class of the East, although New England closed last season with four straight victories under Bill Parcells.

The Jets have veterans like Boomer Esiason, Ronnie Lott and Art Monk and a decent defense, but look like a 500 team. Indianapolis has an exciting rookie in running back Marshall Faulk but a history of bad luck.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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PEANUTS



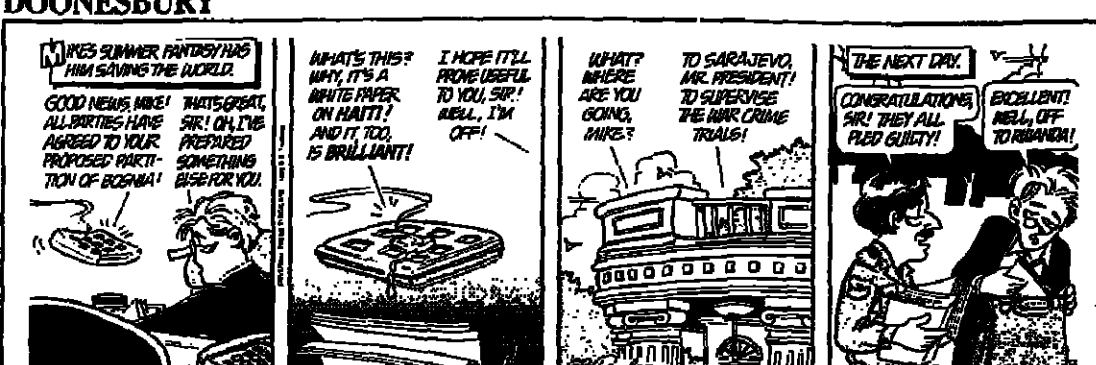
GARFIELD



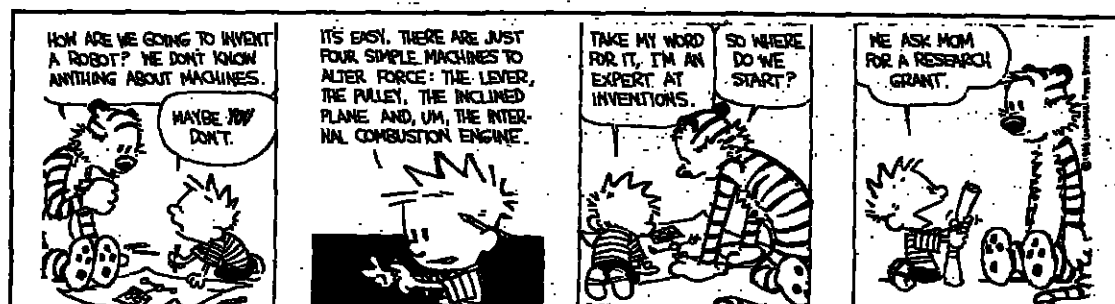
BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



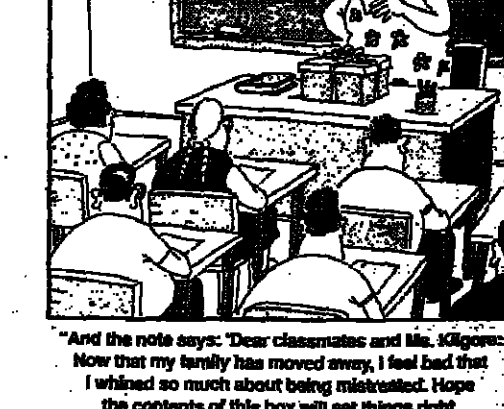
CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD OF ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

18-Year-Old Makes Golf History

By Larry Dorman
New York Times Service

PONTEVEDRA BEACH, Florida — Playing with the steadfast persistence of a man many years his senior, 18-year-old Tiger Woods fought his way into the record books, defeating Trip Kuehne, 22, in the U.S. Amateur Golf Championship to become the youngest winner in the 99-year history of the event.

Woods, the first black man to win the world's most prestigious amateur tournament, battled back from the abyss. His charge from six holes down to a 1-up victory is, according to the U.S. Golf Association, the greatest comeback in U.S. Amateur history. It was also the most dramatic. Woods played the last 12 holes of the 36-hole match Sunday in four-under-par, making pars from the trees with the virtuosity of a young Seve Ballesteros.

"I have never been 6 down and won," said Woods, of Cypress, California. "It's an amazing feeling to come back from 6 down against a great player. Indescribable. I have been that far down and lost. Coming back from

that far back, hanging in there, is the best thing about winning."

Unprecedented achievements are becoming a figure for Woods, whose first name is Eldrick and who will be a freshman at Stanford University in the fall. He was also, at the age of 15, the youngest winner of the U.S. Junior Amateur Championship, which he won three times. He also is the only player to have won both the Junior Amateur and the Amateur.

His accomplishments in the world of junior golf attracted much attention. This victory is sure to raise expectations even further. By reaching the finals he earned a spot in the Masters, and the victory gave him entry into the U.S. Open and the British Open. Winners of the U.S. Amateur do not necessarily go on to become great golfers — the roll call of amateur champions who had marginal careers is a lengthy one — but Woods' name will now be inscribed on the Hagemeyer Trophy alongside some of the game's finest players.

There can be little question that it belongs there. Kuehne, a junior psychology major at Oklahoma State Uni-

versity who was a third-team all-American this season, was a formidable opponent. In the morning round, Kuehne birdied 7 of the first 13 holes and shot the equivalent of a round of 66. In match play, the low scorer on each hole wins that hole, and the player wins the match when he is more holes ahead of his opponent than there are holes remaining. Kuehne was 4 up going into the final 18 holes Sunday and was 3 up going into the final nine holes.

Then Woods came roaring back, with a birdie at the 11th hole, par saves from the woods at the 14th and 15th holes, a birdie to tie at the 16th hole and then a spectacular 14-foot birdie putt on the infamous 17th, the Island Hole, from the water's edge to the heart of the cup. That putt followed a treacherous pin placement on the green, a shot that bounced once and stopped right of the pin, only two feet from the hole.

"That shot was a great gamble that paid off," said Kuehne, of McKinney, Texas. "You don't see too many of the pros hitting to the right of that pin. My hat's off to him. It was great, great playing."



2-year-old golf fan shares sweet moment with U.S. Amateur champ.

Woes May Stall Schumacher's Drive for Title

Reuters

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium — Michael Schumacher and the Benetton Ford team may have contributed to their own problems, leading to the world championship leader's disqualification from the Belgian Grand Prix.

This became clear early Monday — more than nine hours after the race ended and four hours after the 25-year-old German driver was disqualified — when it was revealed that a rival team's designer had warned before the race of an impending disqualification.

Alan Jenkins, technical director for the Arrows team, said he feared that at least one car might run into problems because of the difficulties of choosing the correct dry weather set-up at the Spa-Francorchamps circuit after two days of heavy rain.

Jenkins explained that all the cars and teams, in trying to maximize the downforce for their cars, might choose as low a riding height as possible. But, he warned, this could lead to problems with too much wear of the wooden skidblock under the car.

Schumacher, who finished the race first, comfortably ahead of his British title rival, Damon Hill, was disqualified more than five hours later because the skidblock on his car was undersized.

The block, a plank of wood installed under the car to make it slower as a safety measure, was 1.6 millimeters thinner than the permitted minimum of 9 millimeters in some places.

said a report by the Formula One technical delegate.

The team claimed Schumacher had had "technical problems" with his car after his first pit stop and said that this might have resulted in his spin, on lap 19, when the plank may have been scraped.

The plank was introduced to reduce the aerodynamic efficiency of the cars at the German Grand Prix in July. The plank had made the cars slower, and in most cases more stable. Teams attempt to gain maximum performance by running with the lowest ride-height possible.

The Benetton Ford team appealed the disqualification, but it is now feared this third dispute with the International Automobile Federation will shrink Schumacher's runaway lead and stall his chances of becoming the youngest Formula One champion ever.

Having won the first four races of the season and six of the first eight, Schumacher and his team have been hit since the British Grand Prix at Silverstone by a series of self-inflicted mishaps and allegations of cheating that have wounded team morale.

Schumacher is due to face a FIA board of appeal in Paris on Tuesday to appeal his two-race ban and six-point deduction for ignoring a black flag at Silverstone in July.

The team also has to face the FIA's world motor sport council on Sept. 7 to answer charges of illegally tampering with a refueling rig before the German Grand Prix.

Noisy End for Commonwealth Games

The Associated Press

VICTORIA, British Columbia — The Commonwealth Games, not known for controversy, ended amid protests, disqualifications, and another drug scandal.

Horse rider Edwin van der Meulen was stripped of the silver medal he won in the 100 meters after testing positive for steroids. After boxer Gordon Savah of Ghana had been stripped of his bronze medal and the Jamaican hurdler Robert Foster had been stripped of his third drug scandal.

Dave Edwin reportedly was refusing to give back his medal. Other athletes would like to forget the final day Sunday, too. Cathy Freeman of Australia thought she had won her third gold medal when she overtook Sally Gunnell in the stretch and gained the 1,600 meters title in games' record time. Minutes later, her team

was disqualified because she had impeded Fatima Yusuf of Nigeria on the final bend. Nigeria was disqualified, too, for an illegal changeover.

That point, it was protest and counter-protest. The English quarter, which finished second, also was initially disqualified. After they complained, too, officials gathered again to debate the matter. Eventually, the English were given the gold medal and their time, 3:27.06, replaced the Australian's 3:26.84 as the games' record. There was a long delay until the result of the final event, the men's 1,600 relay, was announced after more protests. The outcome was Kenya's disqualification.

Steve Monaghan of Australia took home the gold in the marathon, and despite England's late rush, Australia dominated the 10-day sports event.

A Show of Support for Cyclist

Agence France-Press

PARIS — The International Olympic Committee and the International Cycling Union have joined forces to help Miguel Indurain, the four-time Tour de France winner, clear his name of drug-taking charges.

A drug test conducted in France more than three months ago showed traces of Salbutamol, a substance that is not banned by the cycling union, but is banned by the French Cycling Federation.

The test was administered on May 15 when the 30-year-old Spaniard won the Tour de l'Oise cycling race.

The substance is found in medication taken to relieve

breathing problems. Because of pollen allergies, Indurain had such problems this past spring.

In nearly a dozen years of competition as a professional, he has never before failed a drug test, including the administered to him every day of the doctors that he has led the Tour de France.

During the Tour de l'Oise, Indurain made no attempt to hide his use of Ventoline, which contains Salbutamol.

The French federation's disciplinary commission will meet on Sept. 6 to consider the case. Indurain could be suspended and stripped of his victory in the Tour de l'Oise.

French cyclist Laurent Ma-

dous was banned for a month in April after testing positive for the same substance during a race in France.

The root of the problem lies in lack of uniformity over which drugs are banned. The ICU bases its list of banned drugs on the IOC's own list, but the French go further, outlawing a range of products permitted at the Olympics.

"Nobody is happy with the present situation," said Jean-Marie Leblanc, director of the Tour de France. "This confusion is damaging to the image of the sport."

Indurain's Spanish team Banesto, based in Madrid, is upset at a "smear campaign" against its premier rider.

SCOREBOARD

Commonwealth Games

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

TRACK AND FIELD

Men

100m — 1. Robert Chambers, Kenya, 10.36; 2. Kevin Sullivan, Canada, 10.37; 3. Owen Griffiths, South Africa, 10.37.

200m — 1. Canada (Damon Allen, Carlton Chambers, Glenroy Gilbert, Brian Surfield), 1:22.1; 2. Australia (Shane Harty, Paul Henderson, Timothy Johnson, Daniel Jones, Phillip Goodrich, Tobias Ben, Terry Williams), 1:22.9.

400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 1:01.5; 2. Michael Hill, England, 1:01.5; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 1:01.5.

800m — 1. Matthew Simon, England, 1:51.1; 2. Courtney Ryan, New Zealand, 1:51.1; 3. Clinton Umm, Nigeria, 1:51.1.

1,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 4:27.5; 2. Michael Hill, England, 4:27.5; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 4:27.5.

3,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 9:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 9:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 9:51.1.

6,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 19:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 19:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 19:51.1.

12,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 39:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 39:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 39:51.1.

25,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 79:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 79:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 79:51.1.

51,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 159:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 159:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 159:51.1.

102,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 319:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 319:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 319:51.1.

204,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 639:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 639:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 639:51.1.

409,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 1279:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 1279:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 1279:51.1.

819,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 2559:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 2559:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 2559:51.1.

1,638,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 5119:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 5119:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 5119:51.1.

3,276,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 10239:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 10239:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 10239:51.1.

6,553,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 20479:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 20479:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 20479:51.1.

13,107,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 40959:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 40959:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 40959:51.1.

26,214,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 81919:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 81919:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 81919:51.1.

52,428,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 163839:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 163839:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 163839:51.1.

104,857,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 327679:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 327679:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 327679:51.1.

209,715,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 655359:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 655359:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 655359:51.1.

419,430,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 1310719:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 1310719:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 1310719:51.1.

838,860,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 2621439:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 2621439:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 2621439:51.1.

1,677,721,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 5242879:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 5242879:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 5242879:51.1.

3,355,443,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 10485759:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 10485759:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 10485759:51.1.

6,710,886,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 20971519:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 20971519:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 20971519:51.1.

13,421,772,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 41943039:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 41943039:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 41943039:51.1.

26,843,545,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 83886079:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 83886079:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 83886079:51.1.

53,687,091,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 167772159:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 167772159:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 167772159:51.1.

107,374,182,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 335544319:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 335544319:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 335544319:51.1.

214,748,364,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 671088639:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 671088639:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 671088639:51.1.

429,496,729,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 1342177279:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 1342177279:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 1342177279:51.1.

858,993,459,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 2684354559:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 2684354559:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 2684354559:51.1.

1,717,986,918,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 5368709119:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 5368709119:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 5368709119:51.1.

3,435,973,836,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 10737418239:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 10737418239:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 10737418239:51.1.

6,871,947,673,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 21474836479:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 21474836479:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 21474836479:51.1.

13,743,895,347,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 42949672959:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 42949672959:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 42949672959:51.1.

27,487,790,694,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 85899345919:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 85899345919:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 85899345919:51.1.

54,975,581,388,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 171798691839:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 171798691839:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 171798691839:51.1.

109,951,162,777,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 343597383679:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 343597383679:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 343597383679:51.1.

219,902,325,555,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 687194767359:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 687194767359:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 687194767359:51.1.

439,804,651,110,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 1374389534719:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 1374389534719:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 1374389534719:51.1.

879,609,302,220,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 2748779069439:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 2748779069439:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 2748779069439:51.1.

1,759,218,604,441,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 5497558138879:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 5497558138879:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 5497558138879:51.1.

3,518,437,208,883,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 10995116277719:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 10995116277719:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 10995116277719:51.1.

7,036,874,417,766,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 21990232555519:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 21990232555519:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 21990232555519:51.1.

14,073,748,835,532,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 43980465111039:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 43980465111039:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 43980465111039:51.1.

28,147,497,671,065,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 87960930222079:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 87960930222079:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 87960930222079:51.1.

56,294,995,342,131,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 175921860444119:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 175921860444119:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 175921860444119:51.1.

112,589,990,684,262,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 351843720888319:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 351843720888319:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 351843720888319:51.1.

225,179,981,368,524,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 7036874417766419:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 7036874417766419:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 7036874417766419:51.1.

450,359,962,737,049,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 1407374883553219:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 1407374883553219:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 1407374883553219:51.1.

900,719,925,474,099,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 28147497671065619:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 28147497671065619:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 28147497671065619:51.1.

1,801,439,850,948,198,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 56294995342131219:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 56294995342131219:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 56294995342131219:51.1.

3,602,879,701,896,396,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 112589990684262419:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 112589990684262419:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 112589990684262419:51.1.

7,205,759,403,792,793,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 225179981368524819:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 225179981368524819:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 225179981368524819:51.1.

14,411,518,807,585,587,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 450359962737049619:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 450359962737049619:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 450359962737049619:51.1.

28,823,037,615,171,174,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 900719925474099219:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 900719925474099219:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 900719925474099219:51.1.

57,646,075,230,342,348,800m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 1801439850948198419:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 1801439850948198419:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 1801439850948198419:51.1.

115,292,150,460,684,697,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 3602879701896396819:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 3602879701896396819:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 3602879701896396819:51.1.

230,584,300,921,369,395,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 7205759403792793619:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 7205759403792793619:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 7205759403792793619:51.1.

461,168,601,842,738,790,400m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 14411518807585587219:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 14411518807585587219:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 14411518807585587219:51.1.

922,337,203,685,477,581,600m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 28823037615171174419:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 28823037615171174419:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 28823037615171174419:51.1.

1,844,674,407,370,955,163,200m — 1. Steve Backley, England, 57646075230342348819:51.1; 2. Michael Hill, England, 57646075230342348819:51.1; 3. Gavin Lovgren, New Zealand, 57646075230342348819:51.1.

ART BUCHWALD

Island Fund-Raisers

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Massachusetts — One of the vineyarders of Martha's Vineyard getting so much publicity is that everyone is under the impression this island is loaded and ripe for political fund-raisers.

The politicians now call it "Martha's Eldorado."

I realized how bad it had gotten when I received a call from Bladings Landing. "I'm giving a cocktail party for Mugsy Krewshaw who's running for governor of Hawaii. We have hot hors d'oeuvres and a free clam bar. Since you live on the island it will only cost you \$1,000, unless you want to shake Mugsy's hand. That will cost another \$500."

"I know this is a silly question, but why would someone who lives on Martha's Vineyard care who gets elected in Hawaii?"

"Because you live on an island, and everyone must pay attention to the politics of other islands around the world."

□

"When is it?"

"Wednesday night."

"I can't come. I'm going to a clam bake for Katherine Bennett who is running for senator from Oregon."

All Hail the Corvette, Now a Museum Piece

BOWLING GREEN, Kentucky — More than 100,000 Corvette fans are expected to appear at the opening scheduled this weekend of the National Corvette Museum.

The museum, run by a non-profit foundation, will display more than 50 models and prototypes of the Corvette, which first appeared in 1953.

"Why are you doing that?"

"Because the Lundenfellers are giving it, and I am hoping to get in the Felix Neck golf club. Lundenfeller, who is on the board of Felix Neck, indicated I had a much better chance of getting in if I gave \$1,500 to Katherine."

"Go to both."

"It's not just the Lundenfeller's blast. The Renwick's want me to come to a square dance for Edsel Cowbelt who is running for district attorney in Denver. They're charging \$1,000 to get in and \$1,500 extra if you want to dance with Cowbelt's wife. Frankly I'm getting a little tired of all these political fish fries. Why can't we enjoy our vacations on this island like everyone else?"

"No one says you have to come to the party. Just send us a check for \$1,000 and we'll mark you present. Martha's Vineyard has now become the fatted calf of fund-raising, replacing Southampton and Malibu Beach."

□

"How do you know we have so much money?"

"Princess Diana isn't going to vacation with poor people. I'll make a deal with you. If you give me a check for \$750 we'll take your picture with the candidate, which is suitable for framing and can be hung in your boat house or your guest room on the Vineyard."

"I would probably agree to the proposal, but just this morning I heard from Senator Dogwood's people and they want me to attend a midnight sail to raise money for his defense fund. He's accused of stealing money from the Senate cloakroom, so it's a good cause."

I passed on the Hawaii bash — but it didn't matter because, as soon I hung up, the phone rang. It was Iris Caplan, who wanted to make sure I was coming to a fund-raiser for Congressman Doggerel of Florida. She promised he would give a private briefing on his plan to clean up the water in the Everglades.

By Alessandra Stanley

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — American fans of Margaret Mitchell's classic novel, "Gone With the Wind," had to content themselves with one authorized sequel, Alexandra Ripley's 1991 best seller, "Scarlett."

But at almost any Moscow bookstore, Russian readers can buy such tantalizing offerings as "We Call Her Scarlett," "The Secret of Scarlett O'Hara," "Rhett Butler," "The Secret of Rhett Butler" and "The Last Love of Scarlett."

Most of these sequels are attributed to a writer named Yuliya Hilpatnik, but there is something singularly gloomy and Slavic about many of the plot lines. In "The Last Love of Scarlett," for example, almost everybody dies, including Scarlett and Rhett.

That may be because Yuliya Hilpatnik is a pseudonym with an Irish flavor of about 30 Russian and Belarusian writers in Minsk who jointly crank out story after story based on the setting and characters in "Gone With the Wind," as well as dozens of other unauthorized sequels and novelizations. Most of the writers are men, and they are unimpressed about the enduring romance of Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler.

"We are just doing it to make extra money," said Vladimir Adamchik, a Belarusian writer who with his brother Miroslav created the sequel cottage industry in Minsk. "I don't have a favorite. I like them all as long as they are making money."

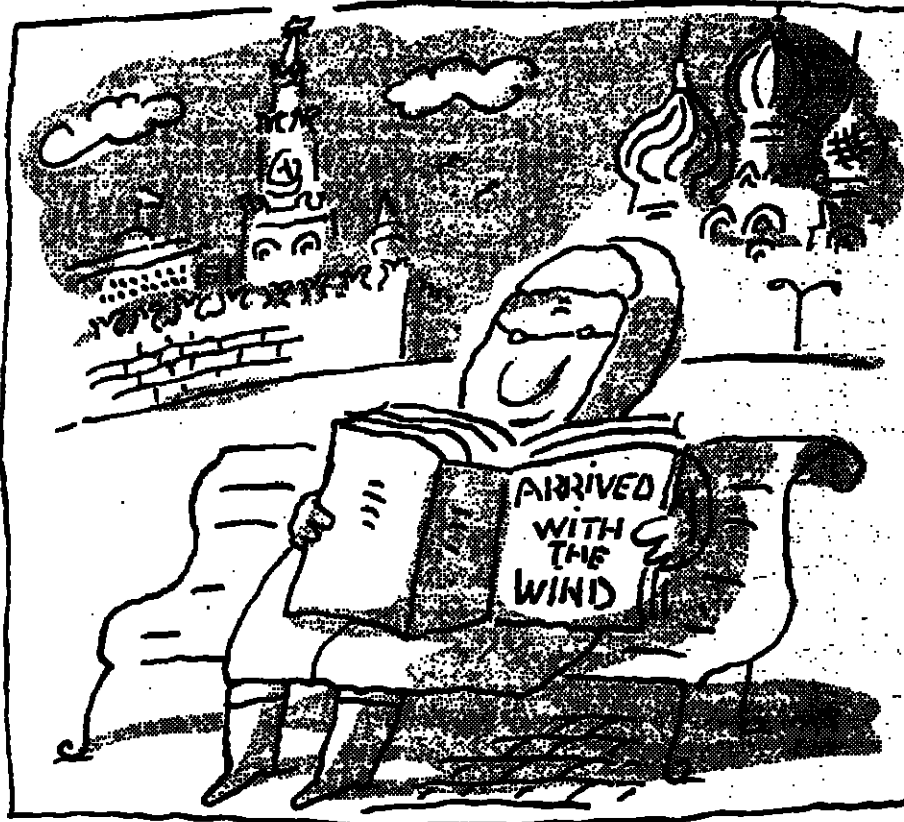
And they are. In the first two weeks of August, "We Call Her Scarlett," by Yuliya Hilpatnik, was No. 2 on the best-seller list compiled by Book Business, a Russian weekly magazine on publishing. All over Moscow, bookstores of Vivian Leigh and Clark Gable, in varying states of rapture, gaze up from vendors' tables. Wholesale copies sell for about \$2 to \$3 — almost twice the price of a copy of Ripley's "Scarlett" — and for that matter, Dostoyevsky's "Brothers Karamazov."

"I've never heard of anything like this," said Marlene Posner, a vice president and director of international rights at the William Morris Agency, which represents the Margaret Mitchell estate. "It's unbelievable." She added that the sequels are illegal because under American law characters are copyrighted.

American readers might not immediately recognize Mitchell's devilishly debonair hero in the tormented incarnation wrought by Adamchik's team of writers. On page 182 of "The Last Love of Scarlett," Rhett Butler sounds more like Raskolnikov in "Crime and Punishment" as he is overtaken by self-loathing after yet another fight with Scarlett.

"Rhett, not even glancing at his wife, silently pulled a revolver from his writing desk and forced it into Scarlett's hand."

"Do what I tell you."



Nathan Aspin/TFT

"But Rhett, I..."

"Just do it, shoot, Scarlett! I don't want to live any longer. I'm fed up with it all!" he said in a hoarse, desperate voice.

He lives, but Scarlett dies on page 202. Adamchik, a poet whose works have appeared in Russian literary magazines, declined to explain exactly how his team of writers collaborates on the books or devises plots, saying it was a "commercial secret." But business has been good enough to permit Adamchik to go to Barcelona for 20 days to relax and write poetry. He chose Spain, he said, because "I am continuing the tradition of Hemingway."

Adamchik's group also publishes novelizations, including lurid renditions of the popular soap opera "Santa Barbara" and of countless Clint Eastwood movies.

Making sequels of literature and film is of course nothing new. Partly inspired by the vast success of "Scarlett," agents have signed up authors to write continuations of everything from "Star Trek" to the novels of Jane Austen.

But most authors and publishers zealously guard their copyrights to such sequels. When pastiches of "Gone With the Wind" began appearing in France and Italy, Posner said, the

estate's lawyers took their authors to court and won.

The Russian interpretations are the most blatant, to date. The Russian government passed legislation in 1993 that seeks to protect intellectual property and authors' rights and stem the tidal wave of pirated books, cassettes and movies that began flooding the Russian market after Communism collapsed. But the laws are rarely enforced.

Taking Adamchik and his colleagues to court would be difficult, Russian experts said, because the unauthorized sequels are not outright piracy since they can in some way be considered original creations, however derivative.

"We decided not to go after them because we realized it would go nowhere," said Gennadi Kuzminov, a spokesman for Authors and Publishers Against Piracy, a society that represents 20 Russian publishers.

And Adamchik did not appear worried. "I don't think I am doing anything criminal," he said. "There has been a lot of talk about it," he added, referring to the illegality of his work, "but nobody has complained to me personally."

But his Moscow distributors spoke uneasily of the practice. "We had our suspicions," said Nikolai Naumenko, a senior editor at the AST publishing house in Moscow, which distributed several of the sequels. "They couldn't convince us it was a completely legitimate venture."

He complained that the books were poorly written and conceded that they were probably not entirely within the letter of Russian law. But, he added, they were very profitable.

Apologetically, he added that the Russian publishing business was still "less civilized" than the West's. He promised to reform. "We now have the possibility to do some good books in a legal way," he said. "We have stopped working with those people."

An editor at a rival publishing house that also distributes "Gone With the Wind" sequels was even more disapproving of the serial writers. "I think these people should be thrown in jail," said Natalya, an editor of children's literature at the Erika publishing house, who spoke on the condition that her last name not be used. "They and others like them have lowered the literacy rate of this country."

But it seems that the Slavic appetite for tales of Tara, cottons and Southern gentlemen cannot be slaked.

Oliga, a saleswoman at the Olympic Stadium book market here, a vast emporium where street vendors and bookstore owners buy books wholesale, said Russians worship Margaret Mitchell. She sells the work of imitators, but with dismay. "In my view, there is only one 'Gone With the Wind,'" she said. "The rest is just about money."

Under communism, ordinary Russians rarely had an opportunity to read "Gone With the Wind," because only books by state-approved Soviet writers were widely circulated. The 1939 classic film version was not shown in Russia until 1991 and became an instant sensation. It was shown at one Moscow movie theater for an entire year. So many pirated translations of Ripley's "Scarlett" appeared on the Russian market that when the official translation finally made it into bookstores, it sold poorly.

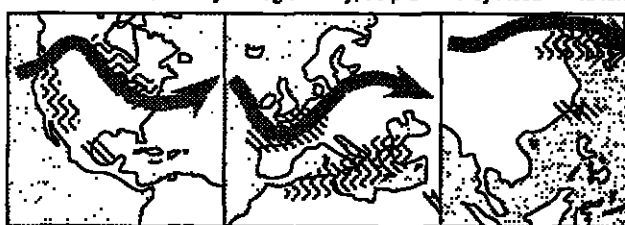
Russian intellectuals complain bitterly about the incessant infusion of lowbrow Western culture that such adaptations and novelizations represent. But there are signs that highbrow Russian publishers are also getting into the sequel market. Vagrin, one of Russia's most respectable publishing houses, recently signed an author to write a sequel to Tolstoy's "War and Peace."

Senior editors at Vagrin refused to divulge the identity of the author selected to prolong Tolstoy's greatest and longest novel, "War and Peace II," they say, will be published under a pseudonym. "We have to keep it secret," said a senior editor, Gleb Uspensky. "To Russians, Tolstoy is a god. People would burn the author's house down."

WEATHER

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Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



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PEOPLE

A PARIS court reinstated Myung-Whun Chung as musical director of the Paris Opera on Monday and prohibited the management from hiring